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MR. QUINCY'S ORATION.

Delivered before the Washington Benevolent Society of Massachusetts, on the anniversary of the first inauguration of President Washington.

What think you would the spirit of Washington have said upon this subject? Could he recognize our present constitution, ridden by this fanaticism, as that constitution, which he had framed and recommended to his country? Is it not notorious that the intent of territory, even as it existed, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, was among the most serious objections to the success of the experiment? What said Washington upon the topic? "Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. It is well worth a full and fair experiment."

Let us, then, consider the spirit of Washington. He was a man of peace, of justice, of moderation. He was a man who saw the necessity of a common government, and who saw the necessity of a common policy. He was a man who saw the necessity of a common interest, and who saw the necessity of a common sacrifice. He was a man who saw the necessity of a common will, and who saw the necessity of a common action.

He was a man who saw the necessity of a common purpose, and who saw the necessity of a common effort. He was a man who saw the necessity of a common hope, and who saw the necessity of a common faith. He was a man who saw the necessity of a common love, and who saw the necessity of a common charity.

He was a man who saw the necessity of a common duty, and who saw the necessity of a common responsibility. He was a man who saw the necessity of a common honor, and who saw the necessity of a common glory. He was a man who saw the necessity of a common name, and who saw the necessity of a common fame.

He was a man who saw the necessity of a common destiny, and who saw the necessity of a common future. He was a man who saw the necessity of a common end, and who saw the necessity of a common goal. He was a man who saw the necessity of a common path, and who saw the necessity of a common way.

He was a man who saw the necessity of a common life, and who saw the necessity of a common death. He was a man who saw the necessity of a common resurrection, and who saw the necessity of a common glory.

of things, which ought to give content to wise and virtuous minds.

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become associated in a political compact, with new, needy, desperate, and cunning, states, in such a way that the whole, or a great proportion of the political power, should be vested in these last states, in the need of any ghost to tell us, what would be the result? Is it not inevitable that the policy of an association, thus constituted, would be so conducted as to turn the wealth of that rich state into the coffers of the predominating states, and its population into their territories? The temptation is too strong for man, in the ordinary state of human virtue to resist. Yet, we every day hear the inquiry made,—"Have the predominating influences of the southern and western states any interest, in embarrassing our commerce or navigation?" To this I answer,—"They have embarrassed it."

They have prostrated it. I should think this was answer enough. That it is embarrassed; that it is prostrated; I think no man will deny. As little can it be denied that they have done it. Does any man believe that had the influences of Massachusetts, or of the other commercial states predominated, that the course, which has been adopted would have been the resort, as the means of relief from such external difficulties as those with which the nation has been pressed? Had New-England or New-York, stood alone, under circumstances of similar foreign embarrassment would they, or either of them, have resorted to proclamations, restrictions, non-intercourse, embargo, and gun-boats? Would the navy have been neglected until the moment of war? Would the seaports after war was declared, have remained thus, wholly, defenceless? Should we have marched in Canada to avenge impressment? Or on that point, in the relative state of our naval force, would war have been either declared, or continued? Or if it had been, would it not have been differently conducted? This war, the measures which preceded it, and the mode of carrying it on, are all, undeniably, southern and western policy; and not the policy of the commercial states. Now it is, in my apprehension, of little importance, if the vital interests of the commonwealth of Massachusetts are destroyed, whether the blow be given, through ignorance, indifference, or design. Under these influences they are destroyed. And if the apathy of the commercial states continue, and the present spirit of party render them blind to their natural interests, the policy, which has wrought this destruction will be perpetuated. This policy perpetuated, we may call ourselves what we please; in the eye of reason and common sense, we are slaves. And I add, for I know the nature of the predominating influences of those states,—slaves to no very desirable masters.

The question, so often agitated, concerning the interest which the predominating influences of the south and west have to embarrass commerce, is, in fact, of more curiosity than use. The mere interest of a state never did, and never will shape its policy except in those rare times, when such high minded men, as Washington govern. The Protean herd of ordinary statesmen, such as always will govern the United States, the present proportions of political power continuing, never inquire how the interest of a people are to be served, but how their power shall be perpetuated.

Such men lay the foundation of their power, in the passions and prejudices of the country, particularly of those sections, which possess the predominating influences. These are, in these United States, undeniably, those of the south and the west. Now the passions of a people, far inland, always did, and always will tend to jealousy and envy of the seaboard; and lead to a course of policy depressing to its prosperity. Although many individuals in such sections may entertain juster and more liberal ideas, yet these opinions are those, which unavoidably penetrate the mass of their population. The reason is obvious. It is the tendency of commerce and navigation to introduce into seaboard states, a rapid increase of wealth, &c.

population, compact, active, enterprising, intelligent and powerful. It is impossible, that states, which from their situation far inland cannot share or but very remotely, these advantages, should not look upon the wealth and strength of the seaboard increasing in a very great relative disproportion to their own, without some fear and a mixture of envy. Hence, their insensibly, grows up, in those sections, a disposition to check the prosperity of the seaboard; and above all a policy, to embarrass and render uncertain the employment of capital and population on the ocean; and to give to both an inland direction. These dispositions, they will carefully conceal from the world and, perhaps even from themselves. But they must exist, because they are natural to men, in such circumstances, and because ambitious men, who would controul those sections, are careful to instil them, if out of power, and to gratify them if in it; for the purpose of obtaining that controul over the passions of such sections, as is necessary to effect the ends of their own ambition.

History shows, that such dispositions have always existed, in inland states, toward seaboard states. That they are the natural result of the human passions placed in such situations will not be denied. Our experience is perfectly conformable with nature and history.

The men, who now govern this country, laid the first foundations of their power, by exciting in the inland states, a jealousy of the atlantic and commercial states. The policy of Washington was strictly commercial. The men, who now govern the U. States, commenced their career of opposition to his influence, by appealing to the passions and fears of the interior, relative to the views and policy of the seaboard. Washington warned the southern and western states against them without effect. He foretold, that these men would be satisfied with "nothing short of a change in his system of policy." The result has proved his prescience. They are in power. The whole system of his policy is changed. In other words, a policy friendly to commerce is pulled down, and one hostile to it, is erected on the ruins of his system.

Is it wonderful then, that our navigation and commerce are destroyed? Animosity to them is the very basis of the power of these men, and the condition of its continuance. Can it be denied that a settled system, to prostrate these our vital interests, is in operation, when every occasion is seized to embarrass it; and when we hear not only, in private conversation, but on the floor of Congress, language to this effect, and almost in these terms, used by men from those sections: "If your capital wants employment, we can employ it. Capital is what we want. Let your seamen take to the spade. We have land enough for them all. Suppose your cities are destroyed, liberty will find refuge beyond the mountains." For myself, I cannot conceal my conviction that systematical embarrassment of commerce is the policy of these men, and of the influences, on which they rely for support. War, in Canada, in support of seamen's rights, and a mission to Russia, for the purpose of negotiating concerning them, are, perfectly, characteristic. The chances and occasions of irritation are multiplied, and the commercial states are kept amused, with obscure and distant hopes, while ruin, and impoverishment, is gradually stealing over them.

Peace itself these proportions of political power continuing, will not restore commercial prosperity. The system of policy will be modified, not abandoned. It is a state of things, which ever since the year 1794 those influences have been labouring to effect, and they will not permit the advantage they have gained, to be lost. By high duties, smuggling will be increased; and regular commercial industry discouraged. By the multiplication of vexatious laws, the upright merchant will be perpetually dragged as a culprit to the bar of the treasury, and he taught that he holds his property, not by the tenure of known laws, but by the arbitrary will of an individual. The fathers of commerce will be continually thrown to the culture of party, and these birds of prey will be enabled, not only to strip the merchant but to pick clean the bones of the mechanic and the labourer. By sudden unanticipated changes in the laws, the uncertainty of that mode of industry will be increased; and occasions, perhaps, will be seized to admit other nations into an equality with you, in your own markets. By these, and a thousand other schemes your navigation will be harassed. The capital, once employed in it, turned inland. Your population, discouraged from looking to the ocean, will turn to the west. And they will grow rich, powerful and prosperous, on the ruins of your greatness. Whatever may be the real interests of the people of the south and the west, this is unquestionably the system of those, who now guide their political influences. And so long as your weight bears no proportion to your real interests, this quarter of the country will be the victim of such a policy.

Perhaps it may be objected, that this course of remark is at variance with that advice of Washington, which warns us "against characterising parties by geographical discriminations; northern and southern eastern and western; whence" says he, "designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views." But let it be remembered, that this warning voice of Washington was uttered, in the conscious integrity of his own administration, and in the anticipation and hope, that a like integrity would characterize the policy of his successors. Let it be remembered, that it was uttered, as the history of his times will evidence, by way of warning against these very men, and their partisans, who began in his day, to excite these local jealousies; and to lay, in them, the foundations of their future elevation. By cultivating jealousy of commerce, hatred of a navy, propagating unfounded suspicions, in the western states, relative to the policy of his administration and of the atlantic states, these men arrived at their present eminence. Power must be preserved by the means, through which it was obtained. A party, which laid the foundation of its power, in local views, must be local in its policy. An administration, local in its policy, makes inevitable local jealousies, in the oppressed sections. And such jealousies become as just, as they are inevitable. Hear the criticisms of that absence of local view in a government, which should deprive jealousy of its grounds, enumerated by Washington. "The north in an unrestrained intercourse with the south," shall find great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise! The south, in the same intercourse shall see its commerce expand—its particular navigation invigorated—and shall contribute to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation!"—These are Washington's criticisms of that absence of local view, which should remove all jealousy. If expansion of commerce, encouragement of navigation, and promotion of intercourse, be the evidence of liberal dispositions and freedom from local views; what dispositions are evidenced by restrictions; non-intercourse; embargo; and war, with the only nation on the globe, capable of annihilating our navigation and commercial prosperity? Were Washington to speak from the grave, could he express, in stronger language, that these rulers are local in their views and geographical in their policy? To encourage confidence and affection, among the sections of the country, was undoubtedly the policy of Washington. And what are the grounds he enumerates as the foundations of this mutual confidence and affection? "That we had the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles; that in a common cause we had

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* Washington's Valedictory.
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(See last page.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 20.

There are principles contained in Mr. Madison's message, which leave no doubt on the mind as to his want of disposition to make peace, as long as the means necessary for carrying on the war can be procured. Although ambassadors have been commissioned to Russia, yet if they have been instructed to make those principles contained in the message, as the basis of a treaty, there is no probability that a peace will be the result of the mission. They are so different from any written authority, any code of national jurisprudence, that it justifies us in the belief that they were introduced to widen the breach, and preclude the possibility of accommodating our difficulties on any reasonable terms. One obstacle after another is thrown in the way to prevent a reconciliation, and every message teems with new causes for a continuance of the war. To those who know the history of Mr. Madison's political career, this seems no way extraordinary; for since the year '93, he has never lost an opportunity of displaying his deadly hatred against G. Britain; on the floor of Congress, and in the cabinet, his animosity was exhibited in a variety of ways, and his influence, increasing over the national legislature as he rose in the political sphere, produced an open declaration of hostilities. The door of conciliation seems now apparently closed by a new demand, an abandonment of a right which G. B. nor any other nation upon the habitable globe, will ever relinquish as long as they are capable of maintaining it by force. If the demand be persisted in, Mr. Madison, as well as every politician, must know, that it will make the war interminable. The impression of men can only be settled upon a system of compromise between the two governments, founded on equitable and reciprocal advantages; but an abandonment of the right of search for contraband goods cannot, with justice, be required, neither should it be expected. Yet it is said in the message, that whether in times of war or peace, this can never be sanctioned, as it is a liberty which one independent power cannot legally take with another. In times of war, between any two powers, there is a variety of articles which come under the general description of contraband, and which we, as a neutral, by the laws of nations have no right to export to the one in exclusion of the other. To prevent any partiality in this respect to either, it has been an established usage, founded on necessity and general consent of nations, that search might be made for such articles, and when found should be confiscated. Without "searching neutral ships at sea," (says Vattel) the commerce of contraband goods cannot be prevented. There is then a right of searching. Some powerful nations have, indeed, at different times, refused to submit to this search. But at present a neutral ship refusing to be searched, would, from that proceeding alone, be condemned as lawful prize. Until Mr. Madison can dictate laws to the world, he cannot expect this right to be abandoned. Will he then forsake the exalted stand which he has taken? Will he acknowledge that he has made a demand which could not be supported by justice? Does he even manifest a disposition to conclude a peace on just and equitable terms? The assumption of new causes of complaint justifies the belief, that he is controlled by passions, and guided by motives, that will induce a continuance of the war as long as his influence extends over a majority of the national legislature. His message, therefore, as was expected, breathes a spirit of war, and recommends a "vigorous employment of the national resources to carry it out; or in other words, "to take the bread from the mouth of the labourer," to carry into execution his visionary and Quixotic schemes.

Since the declaration of war, our navy, it is true, has been successful, even beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and its victories, although brilliant, might have been rendered more so by a continual succession of disasters attending our arms on land. It is great cause of exultation to those who always supported the necessity of a maritime force to protect maritime rights, that our "cock-boats," which were so much ridiculed by the *aristocratic patriots* of the present day, sustained the character of the nation on the ocean, while it was so fast sinking on land. The army, may perhaps, be destined to a better fate than what has heretofore attended it, and "the attack and capture of York," together with "the issue of the late siege of Fort Mifflin," may authorize the president in saying, that "the army is destined to a glory not less brilliant than that which already encircles the navy."

Remembering our relations with France, he says but little. A minister has been appointed to continue a negotiation with that court, which has already been "spun out" to a very unreasonable length. He observes a studied delicacy in his terms when speaking of that nation, in consequence, it is presumed, of the tender affection which Bonaparte has so repeatedly expressed for the American people.

Of the expenditures of government, they have been considerably greater

than the receipts for the same period, yet to meet future exigencies a large sum has been contracted for at a rate not less than seven and a half per cent; that has not yet been paid into the treasury. How much more the premium amounts to he has not informed us, but says that it might doubtless have been procured at a much lower rate if he had had "the advantages of a more extended and less precarious revenue." To remedy this evil in future, he thinks it advisable to resort to taxes, relying on the patriotism of his fellow-citizens, who have already been borne down by the pressure of the times, cheerfully to meet them. These exactions will happen at a time when the people are least able to bear them, when for their relief, there has in several states been a suspension of taxation. How then will they like to be visited by TAX-GATHERERS, when from the general stagnation of business they will find themselves incapacitated to pay their ordinary expenses? Will they as cheerfully part with their property as Mr. Madison seems to anticipate, when by so doing they perhaps deprive themselves and suffering families of the only means of support. A short time will probably disclose the effect which burdens of this nature will have upon the people.

We this day exhibit to our readers the report of the committee, and proceedings of the house of delegates, upon the constitutional duty of the general government to extend to Maryland a fair distribution of the national means of defence. To Virginia and N. York a most liberal protection has been yielded. It will be recollected, that Virginia had made an application early this spring, for means of protection—that it was replied, "she must rely on her own energies." Their legislature being then in session, authorised the raising of a state army, and to provide means for that object, imposed heavy taxes. An election of representatives to congress was to take place, and a ministerial majority could only be preserved, by electing from that state advocates of the war. In this situation a barter took place between the executive of the United States, and the executive of Virginia—"Do you, Virginia, cease to excite a popular feeling, destructive of our policy, in collecting your taxes, and we will 'according to our duty and power' assume upon ourselves your protection, by recognizing the acts already done, and affording you such assistance as hereafter may be called for by the exigencies of your situation." The constitutional period for the election of a Governor for New-York had returned in April—That state had, by the recent exhibitions of the popular will, manifested a marked hatred to the war, most untruly declared to be intended for the protection of her own seamen—and it was all-important to the policy of Mr. Madison, that Mr. Tompkins should be re-elected to the chair of state. To the same Mr. Tompkins, therefore, was entrusted the management and political influence necessarily attendant on the expenditure of 500,000 dollars belonging to the treasury of the union, for state defence. Maryland had, last fall, by an almost unprecedented change of the public opinion, excluded from the popular branch of the legislature the advocates of war, and thus received the disapprobation of the national cabinet—No important election was at hand—To these causes may be fairly traced the cruel abandonment by the General Government, of the people of Maryland to the mercy or vengeance of the enemy. We beg the good people of this state dispassionately to consider the conduct of such of their representatives, as have, by their votes, sanctioned the course pursued by the General Government, and thus advised the executive of the United States to pursue the schemes of foreign conquest, which it shall be attended with the destruction of our agricultural interest, the bankruptcy of our state, the annihilation of our commerce, and the conflagration of our villages and homes.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's communication as relates to his official correspondence with the Executive of the United States, and to the future defence of this State, beg leave to report:

That the important principles adverted to in the official correspondence submitted to them, and the distressing and exposed condition of their constituents, have received from your committee the most unimpassioned examination.

1. When your committee recollect that the only object of the confederation of the old thirteen United States, "was to provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and that for those purposes the constitution of the United States delegated to the congress "power to lay taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide a navy; and prohibited the individual states "entering into any treaty, granting letters of marque and reprisal; or to keep troops and ships of war in times of peace;" they cannot but express their decided opinion, that the General Government is not only coerced by the genius, but by the positive language of our federal compact, to provide the individual states with ample and efficient means of resistance to the calamities incidental to

hostilities declared by the Congress of the United States, and that by every principle of justice, whenever the executive of the United States, charged with the direction of the national force, falls in a provident system of resistance, and a state shall be impelled by self defence to expend her individual resources in defensive operations, that the General Government is bound to grant an indemnity from the national treasury, commensurate with the States expenditure.

2. Your committee are also of opinion, that the Constitution of the United States contemplated that each State, according to the probability and facility of invasion, should alike participate in the parental care of the General Government, and that any preference displayed by the Executive of the United States, either in yielding to one more prompt and general protection than to another, or assuming the payment of the necessary expenditure made by a State Government for the protection of the State, and denying the like assumption to others for the like disbursements, is a departure from the impartiality contemplated by the Constitution, and would require from the State thus injured, an unequivocal remonstrance against such an abandonment of constitutional duty.

3. From the documents submitted to your Committee, and others which accompany this report, your Committee find, that some time in March last, a hostile squadron appeared in our waters, and evinced every disposition to visit the sea-board, with all the sufferings they could inflict. In the state of alarm and agitation flowing from these operations of the enemy, it appears to your Committee, that the Executive of Virginia and Maryland entered into a separate correspondence with the Executive of the United States, requiring from them the constitutional protection, which their respective States had a right to require from the National Sovereignty. That Governor Barbour, of Virginia, had, before the twenty-first of March last, adopted measures of protection for his own State, by calling out, under the authority of the law of the State, a portion of its militia; that the Executive of Maryland, as early as the fifth of March, had addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, stating the defenceless condition of Annapolis, which does not appear to have come to hand, and again, on the twentieth of the same month, an official communication by him exhibited to the President of the United States, the exposed and unprotected situation of Maryland, and required some efficient assistance for its security against the depredations of the enemy; and inquired, in the event of the militia of the state being called out for its defence whether the expense would be defrayed by the United States. On the twenty-fourth of March, the Secretary of War replied, "that one Battalion of the drafted militia is ordered for the particular defence of the City of Annapolis—that a strong body of militia had been organized by the orders of the Executive of the United States for the protection of Baltimore; and should there be any new evidence of annoyance from the enemy, additional measures will be taken." But by a letter addressed to the executive of Maryland, under date of the 13th of April, in answer to a communication covering a copy of a memorial from the inhabitants of Eastern, refused any assistance to the said town, and its exposed neighbourhood, and recommended the removal of the armory therefrom. After these communications the enemy advanced upon our Bay, and the squadron took its position immediately opposite to the Capitol of this State. The Executive then exercised his constitutional power of calling into service a portion of the militia of this State, and detachments were ordered on for the protection of the City. On the twenty-sixth ultimo, the Governor of this State demanded for his constituents of the President of the United States, the promised "additional measures;" To this application no answer has been received by his Excellency.

4. On the twenty-first and twenty-second of March, as it appears by the official communication of the Governor of Virginia to the Legislature of that State, the Executive of the United States, "in conformity with its power and duty," took upon itself the defence of that State, and sanctioned the course pursued by the Executive of the State of Virginia, in calling out the militia. Your Committee deem it requisite to remark, that it appears also from the report made to this House of the Executive mission to Washington, and the letter of the Secretary at War of the twenty-fourth instant, that the President of the United States has agreed to cause the expenditures by Virginia, in consequence of the employment of her militia under the authority of the laws of that State, to be paid out of the public Treasury. That he has not sanctioned the course pursued by the Executive of Maryland, and has refused to cause the expenditures made by this State, in consequence of the employment of her militia under the authority of the laws of this State, to be paid out of the public Treasury, alleging that "no provision was found under the present laws" for expenditures arising "in consequence of militia calls made by the state;" but "on the other hand, in all cases in which militia detachments had been called out or recognized, (as

in the case of the Baltimore militia) by the authority of the state, such provision was found to exist and would be applied."

5. Your Committee are fully sensible of the embarrassing situation in which the State is placed, from the omission and refusal of the General Government to fulfil the only object of its creation, "the protection of its citizens." To carry on the war, or apply a resisting power to the advances of the enemy, by the resources only of this State, would establish a precedent, leading to a contribution by the State, of more than her due proportion to a war, having for its declared object the establishment of a national benefit, and which eventually must exhaust our Treasury, now appropriated to many benevolent objects of State legislation. But inasmuch as self security is superior to every consideration of expediency, your committee would recommend the adoption of a system of defence the best calculated, within our limited means, to protect our constituents from the incursions of the enemy—They therefore submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the State of Maryland is entitled to a fair distribution of the national means for its protection, and that the refusal of the executive of the United States to assume the liquidation of the claims arising from the employment of the militia of this State, in the same manner that they have liquidated those of Virginia for the employment of the militia of that State, is partial, unjust, and contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, and if such refusal shall be persisted in, and the war should be protracted, with the diminished means and increased burdens incidental to such a state of things, must exhaust the resources of our state, and eventuate in a system of taxation burthensome to our constituents.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives, in Congress, be instructed and required, to use every possible exertion to cause the monies expended by the State, in consequence of the recent operations of the enemy, to be refunded to this State from the treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be requested to forward to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the preceding resolutions, accompanied with copies of the official correspondence communicated to the General Assembly of Maryland at the present session, by his Excellency the Governor.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and eighty thousand dollars be appropriated for the purchase of arms, ordnance and military stores, under the direction of the Governor and Council, and to be paid to the order of the Governor, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury of the Western Shore.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms and at such periods as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of 450,000 dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof; provided always, that in no case shall a larger rate of interest be contracted to be paid than six per centum per annum.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Junior, Clerk.

The question was put, That the house assent to the first clause of the report? Resolved in the affirmative.
[All the members voted in the affirmative but Tobias E. Stansbury.]

On motion by Mr. Claude, the question was put, That the second clause be stricken out? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

So it was determined in the negative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the third clause of the report? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the fourth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. W. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the fifth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Donald, the question was put, That the house assent to the sixth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the seventh clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the eighth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the ninth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the tenth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the eleventh clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the twelfth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the thirteenth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the fourteenth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the fifteenth clause of the report? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Plater, Dickinson, Cadin, Boyer, Reynolds, Tacey, Turner, Emerson, Stansbury, Barney, Ford, Parkinson, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, J. Stewart, Leconte, Evans, Leuby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callin, F. N. Williams, Wilton, Handy, Quinson, Graham, Davis, Poite, Delaplaine, Potter, Young, Hugglett, McDonald, Wm. Williams, Abram, Jones, Kildour, Crabbe, Riggs, Perry, McCullough, Robinson, Crease, 49.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, B. Hall, Stansbury, Harrison, Warren, Claude, L. Duval, Emory, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Barney, Sprigg, 15.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

to the election of a Senator to represent this state in the United States. We have elected Mr. Brown and Mr. Jones to examine the ballot box, to put in nomination in addition to the gentleman by your message.

The house proceeded to the election of a Senator to represent this state in the United States, and the ballots being put in the ballot box, the gentleman to strike retired, and sometime returned and reported Robert Henry Goldborough elected.

Whereupon resolved, That Mr. Henry Goldborough, be and he is hereby declared to be a Senator to represent this state in the United States. Mr. Plater delivers a bill for further means of defence.

The clerk of the senate delivers a resolution relative to a day of the General Government, to be with an amendment.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill for the settlement of claims from the past or future employment of the militia of the state.

Adjourned.

Friday, May 21.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, given to bring in a bill for the calling out and detaching militia of this state.

Mr. Crabbe delivers the report.

The committee to whom referred the petition of Alexander Jackson and Jacob Wagner, to report, that they have complied with the terms of the bill, and conceive the petition entitled to indemnity from the community which inflicted, or perhaps injuries to be inflicted, therefore submit the following report:

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to point three capable and disinterested persons, not residents of the Baltimore, to ascertain the damages sustained by Alexander Jackson and Jacob Wagner, by the destruction of their property in Baltimore, in the months of July last, and the damages sustained shall be levied by a warrant of Baltimore county, on the real property of Baltimore, and paid to the said Alexander Jackson and Jacob Wagner.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill for the relief of James, of St. Mary's county.

Adjourned.

Saturday, May 22.

Mr. Quinson delivers a petition from the Grand Jury, Worcester county, setting forth the defenceless situation of that county, and asking supplies of arms and ammunition. Referred.

The following message is received from the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

The house of Representatives believe that it is requisite Legislative provisions, respecting detachment of militia, may be required by the emergency, should be a therefore propose to your house to raise a joint committee to some bill connected with the subject. They have Messrs. Dorsey, Somers, &c., a committee on the petition to unite with the to be selected by you.

Mr. Lusby delivers a petition from the inhabitants of Frederick county, praying for the relief of the property by the enemy.

The clerk of the senate delivers a supplement to the act for the education of your state county. Passed.

Adjourned.

Monday, May 23.

On motion of Mr. Brown, that the honorable the council be requested to the house the journal of proceedings from the time of adjournment at November 1812.

The clerk of the senate delivers a supplement to an act for the relief of persons in the several counties of the state, and the bill is referred to the committee on the subject.

to the election of a Senator to represent this state in the Senate of the United States. We have appointed Mr. Brown and Mr. Davis, to examine the ballots, no person is put in nomination by the state in addition to the gentlemen named by your message.

The house proceeded to the election of a Senator to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, and the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after sometime returned and reported that Robert Henry Goldsborough, Esq. was elected.

Whereupon resolved, That Robert Henry Goldsborough, Esq. be and he is hereby declared to be, the senator to represent this state in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Plater delivers a bill to provide further means of defence for the state. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers a resolution relative to a deputation to the General Government—assented to with an amendment. Agreed.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this state. Read.

Adjourned.

Friday, May 21.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill providing for the calling out and detaching the militia of this state.

Mr. Crabb delivers the following report.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner, beg leave to report, that they have considered the same, and conceive the petitioners entitled to indemnity from the community which inflicted, or permitted those injuries to be inflicted; they therefore submit the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested, to appoint three capable and discreet persons, not residents of the city of Baltimore, to ascertain the damages sustained by Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner, by the destruction of their property in Baltimore, by mob, in the months of June and July last, and the damages to ascertained shall be levied by the Levy Court of Baltimore county on the real estate property of Baltimore city, and paid to the said Alexander C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner.

Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of Peter A. Barnes, of St. Mary's county. Passed.

Adjourned.

Saturday, May 22.

Mr. Quinton delivers a representation from the Grand Inquest of Worcester county, setting forth the deplorable situation of the county, and asking supplies of arms and ammunition. Referred.

The following message was sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

The house of Delegates believe that it is requisite that some legislative provisions respecting any future detachment of militia, which may be required by the operations of the enemy, should be made, they therefore propose to your honorable house to raise a joint committee to report some bill connected with this subject. They have appointed Messrs. Dorsey, Somersell, & Porter, a committee on the part of this house to unite with the gentlemen to be elected by you.

Mr. Lusby delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick-town in Cecil county, praying relief in consequence of the destruction of their property by the enemy. Referred.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to the act to encourage the education of youth in Worcester county. Passed.

Adjourned.

Monday, May 23.

On motion of Mr. Bowles, ordered, that the honorable the executive council be requested to lay before the house the journal of their proceedings from the time of their appointment at November session 1812.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to an act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this state. Agreed. And the bill to incorporate the trustees of the Warrenton the

general meeting-house in Frederick county—passed with amendments. Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 25.

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message.

We have received your message of the 22nd inst. proposing a joint committee of the two branches of the Legislature, for the purpose of originating a bill making provision relative to any detachment of militia which may be brought into the public service in consequence of the operations of the enemy. We are of opinion, that some legislative provision ought to be made upon that subject, and are sincerely desirous of co-operation with you in the accomplishment of that object. We, however, think it best to pursue the ordinary course of Legislation upon this occasion, more especially as it would conduce to dispatch, and probably tend to accelerate the attainment of our mutual wishes relative to the object of your message.

THOMAS ROGERS, Clk.

Read.

Mr. Young delivers a supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts. Read.

The house proceeded to the order of the day on the bill for the removal of the public records of the state, and of the several counties therein mentioned, and for the adjournment of several of the courts of law in this state; and on motion of Mr. Potts to fill up the blank with Frederick-town, in Frederick county, determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, that the blank be filled up with the words "such place as the governor and council may direct." Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill being read throughout, and amended, the question was put, shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this state, was read, amended, & passed.

The speaker informed the house that he had received a communication which should be deemed confidential. The galleries were cleared, and the doors closed. After some time spent in secret session the doors were again opened.

The bill to provide further means for the defence of the state, was read, amended, and passed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, May 26.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill providing for the calling out and detaching the militia of this state. Also an additional supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions. Also a bill to provide for the payment of the militia which have been called into actual service, and expenses incurred by reason thereof. Severally read.

Post Meridies, 4 o'clock.

Mr. Lusby delivers the following report:

The committee to whom were referred the memorials of sundry inhabitants of Harford and Cecil counties, praying for some immediate relief to their wants occasioned by the confiscations recently perpetrated by the British at Havre-de-Grace and Frederick-town, beg leave to report, That they find the facts therein stated to be true. While your committee regret that the exhausted state of our revenue, and the pressing calls which are made for defence against the enemy, will not permit the state to indulge in that liberality which the character of the state for humanity and magnificence would require, they cannot but express their belief, that some legislative relief should be granted to the pressing and immediate distresses of the indigent; They therefore submit the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to the order of Messrs. Samuel Hughes, Elijah Davis, and Mark Pringle, or a majority of them, the sum of one thousand dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, to be by them distributed among the needy and indigent of those who suffered by the burning of Havre-de-Grace.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay the sum of seven hundred dollars to the order of Messrs. James Scanlan, Lambers Baird, Richard Davis, Peregrine Biddle, and John Mercer, or a majority of them, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, to be by them distributed among the needy and indigent of those who suffered by the burning of Frederick

town, in Cecil county. Twice read and assented to. Near 8 o'clock.

On motion by Mr. Emerson, the following resolution was read.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to the order of Gideon Ireland, John J. Brooke, and William C. Hungerford, or a majority of them, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be by them distributed among the needy and indigent of Calvert county who suffered by the destruction of their vessels by the British fleet in the Chesapeake Bay.

On motion by Mr. C. Hall the following preamble and resolution were read.

Whereas, sundry persons, inhabitants of George-town, in Kent county, have sustained material injury in their property by the recent depredations committed by the enemy in burning their property. Therefore, resolved, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay to the said persons, or their order, the sum of one hundred dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, to be by them distributed in such sums, and to such persons, as they in their discretion may think proper, as a small remuneration for the losses they have sustained by the British burning their property.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

NEWPORT, MAY 23.

FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Brazilian, Capt. Hodgkinson, 30 days from Liverpool, arrived this morning.

The London papers are to the 20th of April, Liverpool to the 23d, Lloyd's Lists to the 20th.

The expedition for America, with 2000 marines on board, sailed from Plymouth, about the 15th of April.

Petitions have been presented to Parliament from cotton manufacturers of Liverpool; from the merchants engaged in the commerce of Brazil; and from the ship owners of Liverpool, praying for some prohibitory measures against the importation of cotton from the U. States.

The following is a copy of the commercial regulation respecting licences to America, issued by the British government on the 10th of April.—Licences will be granted by the Board of Trade, for exportation and importation of all articles to and from any port in America not blockaded.—Neutral ships only, and of the build of the country to which they are declared to belong. The name and tonnage of the ship to be mentioned in taking out the licence.

The Russian general Witgenstein has addressed a spirited proclamation to the Saxons, in which he invites them and their sovereign to shew themselves true Germans.—He says, "the hour has struck—the hour of delivery from Buonaparte's yoke—but let us take instant advantage of it, for it will never strike a second time."

The Russian minister at the court of Denmark, has presented to his Danish majesty a letter from the Emperor of Russia, desiring to have an immediate answer to the question, "Whether Denmark will act with or against France?"

Stralsund and Pomerania have been taken possession of by a body of Swedish troops. A second division of 10,000 Swedes sailed from Carlsham on the 14th March for Pomerania. A third and fourth division were to follow immediately, and the Crown Prince would accompany the fourth.

The King of Prussia has, by edict abolished Bonaparte's Continental System. He declares "That all restraints under which commerce has hitherto suffered in the Prussian states, in consequence of the so-called Continental System, are abolished, and that the ships and goods of all friendly and neutral nations shall be freely permitted to enter into Prussian harbors and territories, without any exception or difference. All French goods, either produce or manufactures, are, on the contrary, totally prohibited, not only for use, but likewise to pass through our territories, or those occupied by our armies."

The Bonne Citoyenne arrived at Plymouth, April 17th, from St. Salvador, with one million sterling on board.—Such were their apprehensions entertained for her safety that policies had been underwritten at Lloyd's, at 600 pr. cent.

Lieut. Chadda, with the surviving officers and crew of the late frigate Java, arrived at Portsmouth April 18th, from St. Salvador.

RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

Dresden, street, London, April 19.

Extract of a letter from General Baron Tattenbarn to Major Kent

lager, dated Hamburg, April 4.

It is known to announce to you the signal victory which our troops have gained upon the 21st of April, over the corps of gen. Morand, who had possessed himself of the town of Luneburg.

General Morand, with 25,000 men had marched from Tostedt to Luneburg. My Cossacks followed his movements; and I gave information of them to gen. Dornberg, who, in conjunction with general Tschernicheff's corps had passed the Elbe at Lutzen. The two generals advanced by forced marches to Luneburg, and arrived there just as my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet; and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favour; all who were not killed, or already made prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a single one escaped of the whole corps. Three pair of colours and 12 pieces of cannon fell into our hands.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—Adjutant General Winzingerode reports from Kniash, under date of 14th Feb. as follows, to Prince Kutsoff; "With the army confided to me, I came up with Gen. Regner, at Kallisch, in the evening of the 13th inst. The enemy directed their movements upon the city to form a junction with from 3 to 4000 Poles, who had 15 pieces of cannon with them, and found themselves at the very instant attacked by the Russian troops with their characteristic ardor. The result of this attack is the more honorable to the reputation of his majesty's arms, as the enemy's infantry who were in superior force, made a brave and obstinate resistance. Two Saxon standards, 7 pieces of cannon, the Saxon general Rostitz, 3 colonels, 36 officers, and 2000 privates, were the trophies of this day. My advanced guard is pursuing the enemy, who retreats upon Ratzkows.

The infantry having made forced marches for four successive days, will require one or two days rest."

LONDON, APRIL 15.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Saturday the American Consul was informed by government, that no cartels would be permitted to leave this country for the U. States until further orders; and we learn, that in consequence of this determination, a vessel which was on the point of sailing with passengers and prisoners has been stopped. This departure from the lenient system upon which ministers have hitherto acted, is said to have been occasioned by the receipt of intelligence from Sir J. B. Warren, that the exchange of British subjects naturalized in the United States had been peremptorily demanded by the American government under a menace of detaining all the British prisoners that might fall into their hands.—To this demand Sir J. B. Warren returned a prompt refusal.

AUSTRIA JOINING RUSSIA.

APRIL 16.

The London Statesman of the 14th April, contains the following:—"Government has received accounts from Heligoland, stating on the authority of Hamburg Newspapers, that an Austrian army of 80,000 in Volhynia, had joined the Russians against France, and that Austria had sent 100,000 men towards Italy.—The same authority states, that Gen. Grenier had been defeated with great loss near Magdeburg—and that a movement made by Davoust, upon Luneburg, was a consequence of that defeat.

Heligoland, April 9.

A letter has reached us from Hamburg, in which it is stated, that the Senator Koch had spoken to the Prince of Muecklinburg, by whom he had been assured that Austria was marching 100,000 men into Germany, and 80,000 into Italy. Davoust has left Magdeburg with 3000 men and reached Luneburg, giving out that he was to be followed by 10,000 more.

"After the defeat and destruction of Morand's corps, General Dornberg and Tschernicheff crossed the Elbe at Boitzenburg.

"Gen. Morand is not dead, but severely wounded, and a prisoner.—The French under St. Cyr, is said to have retired to that part of Bremen which is on the left of the Weser, and they have placed a boat with gunpowder under the bridge, to blow it up if necessary.—A little island in the middle of the Weser has been fortified.

April 17.—By our accounts from Hamburg it appears that Austria had determined on an alliance, offensive and defensive with Russia, under which the half of her disposable force was to be employed, to

drive out of the hands of the French her former possessions in Italy, and the Russian to be engaged in immediate co-operation with the army of the Emperor Alexander and his allies.

The Hapsburg Legion, including 1000 men from Lubeck, was 5000 strong, the volunteers were 8000, and the regulars composed of Russian troops were 7000. The Prussians were also advancing to their assistance on the right bank of the Elbe, in the direction of Lauenburg. Our object of the mission of the officer who is arrived is said to be a demand of the British government for an immediate supply of arms and clothing for the troops collecting at Stade and the adjacent country.

Disturbances in the South of France.

We have letters from Minorca of the 7th of last month, confirming the last account we communicated on Saturday, of disturbances having broken out in the South of France. The following is an extract from one of them.

MINORCA, MARCH 9.

Most of our advices from France concur in stating, that very great dissatisfaction exists there against their present ruler. Commotions have been very general in the Southern parts, the results of which are carefully concealed.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of appeals western shore, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the eleventh inst. at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the following Negroes, to wit:

James, Billy, Ned, Caesar, Joe, Phil, Geo, Hannah, Nan, Florah & Bet. The above taken as the property of Samuel Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt detained from Rezin Estep, Thomas Hodges and Eliza Hodges, administrators of Charles D. Hodges.

SOLOMON GROVES, Shff. A. A. C. June 3, 1813.

By the Senate.

MAY 28, 1813.

Resolved, That from and after the present session of assembly, no private act, nor any bill for laying out any new road, or for altering or extending any old road, in this state, shall pass the legislature upon any petition or application whatever, if of a private or personal nature, unless notice be given by the petitioner, or applicant, in some newspaper printed in the county where the petitioner or applicant resides, or in the county where the road proposed will run, if respecting a road, provided, there be a newspaper published in that county; and if there be no newspaper printed in such county, then in some newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, city of Annapolis, Frederick Town, Hagers Town, District of Columbia, or Boston, for four successive weeks; or by advertisement set up at the court-house door of the county where such petitioner or applicant resides, at least four weeks before, and within three months of, the time when such petition or application shall be presented or made to the General Assembly, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition; and the petitioner or applicant shall produce evidence of such notice to the General Assembly at the time of hearing such petition.

By the House of Delegates May 28th 1813.

Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

UPPON S. REID, Clk.

By the House of Delegates May 29th 1813.

Read the second time and assented to.

By order,

UPPON S. REID, Clk.

In Council, May 31, 1813.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be published three times in all the newspapers printed in this state—also in the Federal Republican, George Town, and the National Intelligencer, Washington.

By Order,

NIMIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of WILLIAM WHITCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a copy of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whitcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and in these cases, if any they have, why the said William Whitcroft should not have the benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given under my hand this 2nd day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

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From first page.
"fought and triumphed together," that our liberty and independence was the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes? Now I ask how do these reasons apply in favour of mutual confidence, or affection, or indeed, in favour of the constitution, after our liberties have been mutilated by the admission, (as it is called) of Louisiana into the union? In what fields did the inhabitants of that country fight and triumph with us, for independence? In which of our councils, or efforts, or dangers, or sufferings, or successes, were they united? What sympathy have we for the Frenchmen and Spaniards, and Creoles, beyond the Mississippi? When did Massachusetts agree, that her destinies should be thrown at the mercy of those peoples; and that her political rights should be annihilated, as they will be, indeed, as they now are, by Louisiana, and that odious brood of states, she is hatching in her bosom?

I know that, in reply to the suggestion of a local interest and of a party intent upon the ruin of commerce, it is said that the most obtrusive, and the most violent clamours, in favour of navigation and commerce, are uttered by men from the south and the west; and it is asked, how is this consistent with a purpose to destroy them? I admit the fact. It is undeniable. The floor of congress exhibits perpetual proof of it. There a man's zeal in favour of commerce, is generally in an inverse ratio to his interest in it. There, for the most part he talks the most about it, who knows the least; and has its interests nearer his tongue, in proportion as they are distant from his heart. You may, almost every day, see some half-bred lawyer, "raised" a thousand miles from the seaboard, who knows no more of a sailor than he does of a salamander, and who has seen, as many of the one species, in the fire, as of the other on the water, stand up on the floor of congress, and wipe his crocodile tears, and whine and clamour in favour of "seamen's rights;" an hour by the dial. And all this stage trick and bluster, in support of restriction, or of embargo, or of war, on the frontier, or for invasion of Canada, or of Florida: in support of every measure, which has a direct tendency, to make the seamen's condition more desperate and miserable.

All this is true; and all is demonstrative of the settled policy of these men and of the influences, which they support. If it were their real purpose to encourage commerce, would they not adopt a policy more conformable to the known wishes of the commercial states? Were it their purpose to annihilate it, is not this the only course they could adopt, with any chance of success? Were men, from the south and west, to come forward and say to the people of New-York and New-England, "You must abandon your modes of industry. Your prosperity sickens us. We envy your wealth. We fear your greatness. What you employ, on the ocean, we want on the land. We have every thing else except population and capital. Come, be weighed in a land scale, and then we are sure of perpetually preponderating." Were these men to make such an explanation of motives would not their policy be at an end, in a moment? Would the commercial states endure it? Certainly not. The only course such men have to pursue is that, which they have adopted. To be clamorous in favour of every extravagant commercial claim, and to embarrass commerce, by pretending to defend it. Accordingly, these are the men, who talk about "the sacredness of the flag;" that "it shall cover every thing and every body;" that "the ship is but an extension of the territory;" and that "the rights of naturalized citizens, are as perfect as those of the native." Principles, which they know well, if enforced, would be in the relative condition of our maritime power, a perpetual embarrassment of commerce. These are the influences, which in defence of the carrying trade, granted a specific non-importation; which, as a security for our exports devised gun-boats; which, to save our essential resources, bestowed upon us an embargo. Last of all, as a sovereign panacea for all commercial ills, they have prescribed war; and this too, which from the power of the adversary is a total annihilation of our prosperity, is made, if you believe these men, for our special accommodation and relief.

This then, is the undeniable condition of the United States. A sectional cabal governing them, but according to the true interests of any part, but solely according to the interests of their own ambition; deceiving and misleading the inland influences, corrupting and depressing the commercial. The basis of their power not temporary, but permanent, because it rests upon changes, which time and usurpation have made in the relative proportion of the powers of the constitution. What are the remedies? The spirit of Washington answers! "Submit to no change by usurpation. If the distribution or modification of the constitutional power, be wrong, let it be corrected in a constitutional way."

But how is this to be effected, weak, divided, and oppressed as are the commercial states? I answer, let them be ashamed of the past. Be wise for the future. Put away these divisions. Let common interests cement your affections. Out from your councils, and out, from your confidence, be every man who will not maintain the old foundations of New-England prosperity. Follow no longer after, the doctrines and commandments of men, from the mountains. Contend earnestly for the commercial faith, delivered by your fathers. And let him, who will not stand up for it, be to you worse than an infidel.

Let ancient divisions cease; and the poor triumphs of party be forgotten, in the contemplation of the interests of Massachusetts. The venerable name of government, the respect due to authority, the obtrusive pretensions of impostors in power, have misled many. Thank Heaven! the scales are fast falling from the eyes! The snare of the fowler is broken, and New-England is escaping.

But remember. It is not relief from commercial restrictions; nor yet the attainment of peace; nor yet the change of your rulers; that is to be the object of your struggles. Doubtless the jugglers will shift the hand, when they see the old game is discovered. They understand well, that the commercial influences are not to be crushed, in a moment. Although the Leviathan is hooked, he cannot be drawn, at once, and appeared to the land. He must be played backward and forward, at the end of the line. Now a little given, and then taken away. Until, exhausted by idle efforts, the strength and adhesion of his parts gone; his fat shall be transferred to the mountains; and he shall remain, the skeleton of his former greatness, the scorn and the sport of his spoilers.

People of Massachusetts! Look into the foundations of your security. Strive to bring back the principles and proportions of the constitution to the standard of Washington. Nay more, by a great, conscientious, and constitutional effort, strive to bring it back to the principles of wise and honorable safety. Look at the fact, that, by the operation of the slave ratio, in the constitution, and by the unlimited power of making new states, partly the result of the provisions of the constitution; partly of usurpation, the proportion of political power bears no relation to the proportion of your real interests. Recollect that this state of things is daily growing worse. Remember, that the very blacks of the southern states are equal in weight, in the political scale, to the whole state of Massachusetts. Is this a condition of things patiently to be borne by freemen; at least without one constitutional effort. If it be, we deserve what we endure. We deserve to be, what we are—of no more weight than slaves.

But it is said, that the southern and western states will never accede to any relinquishment of their power, be it constitutional or usurped. Well; then, if we are destined to be slaves, let us, at least, show that we know our condition; and that we are not of that brutal kind, "so perfect in their misery, not one perceives his foul disfigurement." Let the commercial states, by a constitutional exertion prove, at least, that they have the will to be free—that, if they are not, that it is necessity, not choice. Every day the weight of the commercial states, particularly of New-England, is growing less and less; and the security of their rights are consequently diminishing. Not an hour that does not put a new rivet into their chains. Every man, who opens his eyes, sees it. Every man, who reflects, must feel it. A state of things is advancing, which will be absolutely insupportable. It

is impossible;—nature does not permit, that great, powerful, intelligent sections of country can long be content, with a state of things, in which their interests and rights are hidden in subjection, and managed, at the caprice of men, living a thousand miles inland; who know nothing about their interests; who care nothing about them; and who make, or mar, the fruits of their industry not by any known rule, or standard, but as whim, or passion, or political intrigue, dictates. It is impossible. Nature does not permit a long continuance of such a state of things. The people of this country have but two events, between which to select. And that at no distant period of time. Either to put an end to this oppression and the chance of its recurrence, by a new and amicable modification of the proportions and powers of the constitution; or to worry along a little farther, until the weight of grievances, and convulsions, which will result, by a systematic and simultaneous action of the commercial states. There exists through the whole extent of the southern and western country, a generous, intelligent, and virtuous class of men; depressed, indeed, and ground to the dust, in point of political importance, by the prevailing influences of that quarter; but who feel as strongly and see as plainly as we the consequences of this system of things. These men can do nothing, while the commercial states are divided. It cannot be expected, that they should lead up a phalanx in defence of commercial rights; so long as we are timid and time serving, and tracking; looking after our farms and our merchandise; and permitting six-dollar-a-day patriots to barter away our birth rights, on the floor of congress, for offices, contracts, appointments, and every mess of pottage, corrupt men can proffer. If relief come, and permanent security, it must emanate from ourselves. It must proceed from a concentration of the sentiment of the commercial states, and a conscientiousness of constitutional action; having for its object, not temporary relief, but such modification of the principles of the association as will give security for the future. It is certain, that the existing principles, usurped, and constitutional, by which, the proportion of political power is regulated, in these states, have thrown into relative insignificance the power of the commercial states to protect themselves. Bound hand and foot, they are delivered over to be scourged, by the interior influences. If the commercial states are true to themselves, this state of things may be changed, in a constitutional way. Changed it must be, or our prosperity is a shadow; and our liberties, a name. The spirits of our fathers will disown those as their children, who stand by in apathy, while the deep and ancient foundations of the prosperity of their state is upturning. And the spirit of Washington, itself, shall grieve, at the success of "encroachments," which he declared to be "whatever the form of the government, a real despotism."

A Teacher Wanted.

Upper Marlboro' May 20, 1813.
Any Gentleman disposed to take charge of a School in this place, who is well qualified to teach the Latin Classics, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the English Grammar, will meet with encouragement on immediate application to the subscribers, provided he can produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications.
Freeman Tyler,
John Read Magruder,
John Hodges, of Thos.
Benjamin Hodges, of Thos.
John S. Brookes,
William B. Beanes.

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his Patrons and the public in general; that he has now on hand
Bottled Porter, Ale, and Strong Beer, (or Draught) in prime order, at his Cellar, in Corn-Hill street, opposite Mr. Alexander's Store, and will use every exertion to please all those who will favour him with their custom.
D. HANLON.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board of Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County adjourned until the first Monday in June next, and will set for twenty days for appeals, &c. agreeably to an act of Assembly passed at November session 1812.
By order,
H. S. HALL, Clk.
Com. Tax A. A. C.
May 20th, 1813.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for sale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saints Parish Church, in said county, late the property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions, on one, two, and three years credit, bearing interest from the day of sale.

William Holland,
Richard Grubbs,
Daniel Kent,
James Willgoose,
John H. Chew.

2

May 20th, 1813.

8w.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Fancy Articles.

5

GROCERIES,

Ironmongery and Stationary. All which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.
May 6.

B. CURRAN,

CORN-HILL STREET, HAS FOR SALE,

A variety of Blue Cloths, Blue and other Cassimeres, Superfine Black Cloth, Blue and Yellow Nankeens, White and Corded Marcellies, Cambric Muslin and Shirting Cambricks,

Irish Linens and Long Lawn, Buckskin and Beaver Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric, & Hankerchiefs. And a good assortment of Union Factory spun Cotton for Weaving, and twisted cotton for knitting and netting.
Annapolis, May 13, 1813.

NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift in the month of April last, off the mouth of South River, by a detachment of militia from my company, a vessel which had been schooner rigged, measuring 66 feet on deck, in beam 20, and hold 9; with the words "Richard of Baltimore" painted on her stern; both masts cut away. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
May 3X JOSEPH WATKINS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, at the store of Mr. Henry Childs, in the Town of Friendship, on Friday the 11th day of June next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, a tract or parcel of land in Anne-Arundel county, called TRENT, containing seventy acres, mortgaged by James Trott to Robert B. Belt and Theodore & David Weems. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay the purchase money on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will convey.

2X Louis Gassaway, Trustee.
May 27.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Doctor Charles Alexander Warfield, deceased, are requested to present them without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.
Gustavus Warfield, Adm'r.
Charles Alex. Warfield, }
May 24, 1813. 4w.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of George Poole, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, a list of his creditors, on oath, being subscribed to his petition; and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order, and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their debt, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood, gm.

By His Excellency Governor of Maryland.
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas it has been represented to me by a number of responsible persons, inhabitants of Prince George's county, that Mr. John Plummer, of the said county, has been, and is now, missing, and that there is reason to believe that he has been kidnapped; whereas it is the duty of the Governor to guard as much as may be in his power the commission of such offences, and to bring such offenders to justice; and therefore thought proper to issue my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who discovers and makes known the whereabouts of said offender, provided he be brought to justice.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the said State of Maryland, this twenty-first day of (15) April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty seventh.

LEV. WINDEL, By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.
Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week, three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette and American in Baltimore, the Federal Republican, the People's Monitor, Melbourn's German paper, Frederick Town Herald, Hagar's Town Gazette and Green's paper.

6X NINIAN PINKNEY, CL.

Baltimore Hospital.

March 30th, 1813.
The board of visitors of this institution on report, that during eight months ending on the 31st December last, 11 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the insane asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	81
Relieved,	3
Died,	11
Remaining	11
Total	106

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require. As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expense, clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge over it, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to, have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians,
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon,
Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians,
Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulton, White, Crawford, Birkhead, Clatford, Cromwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors,
John Hillen, James Mosher, William McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or to the attending physicians.

Don Fernando,

A Juke Ass, descended from the best Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on West River, at eight dollars cash, or 10% the money to be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and half a dollar to the groom. He is limited to twenty mares. Postage gratis. Will not be answered for newspaper.

William F. Fitch, manager.

[VOL. LXX.

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BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per An

LEGISLATURE OF MARY

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, May 27.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill

al all such parts of the six

on of the act to regulate an

pline the militia of this sta

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thorises and empowers a

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tion, or extra battalion, to

the militia in cases of in

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he said bill pass? Resolved

firmative—Yeas 42, nays 30

Post Meridieum, 4 o'clock

The house proceeded to t

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Mr. Emerson, the questio

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the session of the next C

assembly of Maryland," be

for the purpose of insertin

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Mr. Quinton moved the fo

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On motion of Mr. Dorsey

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Provided, the same shall be

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firmative—yeas 49, nays 10

On motion by Mr. Long, th

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ndment after the word

y—"or clerk of any of th

courts of this state." D

ed in the negative—yeas 2

The question was then pu

the house assent to the said

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MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1813.

[No. 20.]

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LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, May 27.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill to regulate all such parts of the sixth section of the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, passed at November session 1811, as authorizes and empowers a commanding officer of a regiment, battalion, or extra battalion, to order the militia in cases of invasion threatened invasion, and for other purposes. Twice read by special order, and the question put, shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 42, nays 30.

Post Meridien, 4 o'clock.
The house proceeded to the second reading of the additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, and on motion

Mr. Emerson, the question was put, that the words "until the end of the session of the next General Assembly of Maryland," be stricken out for the purpose of inserting "during the continuance of the present year." Determined in the negative—Yeas 10, nays 48.

Mr. Quinton moved the following additional section to the bill; And be it enacted, that no attorney shall be entitled to collect by execution, any fee or fees now due, that may hereafter become due, during the continuance of this act." On motion of Mr. Dorsey the question was put, that the following words be added to the amendment: Provided, the same shall be superadded in the same manner as judgments and decrees are to be superadded by this act. Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 49, nays 10.

On motion by Mr. Long, the question was put, that the following words be inserted in the proposed amendment after the word attorney—"or clerk of any of the courts of this state." Determined in the negative—Yeas 24, nays 13.

The question was then put, that the house assent to the said amendment as amended? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," passed by the senate, read and referred to Messrs. Dorsey, Potter and Donaldson.

On motion of Mr. Parnham, the following resolution was read.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized to cause the public arms deposited to the militia of the counties of Washington, Allegany, Montgomery and Frederick, to be collected, repaired, and distributed, wherever the public safety may require. Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 49, nays 29.

Adjourned.

Friday, May 28.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a bill from the senate, entitled, A further supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, with amendment. Read.

The said bill was read a second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative—Yeas 7, nays 59.—Adjourned to the Senate.

The bill to provide for the payment of the militia which have been called into actual service and expenses incurred by reason thereof, was read and sent to the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Grahame, the following preamble and resolution was read.

The Secretary of War of the United States having required of the Governor of this State, that a detachment of the drafted militia under the law of congress, should be ordered out for the defence of the

cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, whereby considerable expenses were created for the pay, maintenance and transportation of the said detachments to their respective places of rendezvous, which expenses ought to be promptly paid; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized, to draw on the treasurer of the western shore for the payment of all such accounts as they may deem just and proper, and that they be requested to transmit a statement of such accounts to the Department of War of the United States.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the bill providing for calling out and detaching the militia of this state, and on motion by Mr. Claude, the question was put, That part of the eighth section be stricken out, for the purpose of inserting the following words; "shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the United States, and proceeded against accordingly." The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Stansbury, Claude, 2.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Millard, Plater, Blackstone, Causin, Boyer, W. Stuart, Belt, W. Hall, Reynolds, Taney, Turner, Emerson, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Ford, Parnham, Harryman, Warner, Hamilton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, Waller, J. Stuart, Lecompte, Griffith, Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Frey, Somerville, Callis, L. Duval, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Grahame, Davis, Potts, Delaplaine, Forwood, of Jacob, Potter, Young, Hughlett, McDonald, Donaldson, Barney, Lewis, W. B. Williams, Sprigg, Abraham Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, Perry, McCulloch, Robinson, Cresap, 61.

So it was determined in the negative.

The bill being read throughout and further amended, was passed.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill for the building of barges for the defence of the Chesapeake Bay—passed by the senate. Read.

Post Meridien, 4 o'clock.

The resolution relative to the pay, maintenance and transportation of the drafted militia, was assented to.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to provide further means of defence for the state, endorsed, "will not pass." Also the bill to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this state—passed with amendments. Agreed to by the house.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act for the building of barges for the defence of the Chesapeake Bay, was read the second time, and will not pass—Yeas 15, nays 49.

The additional supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, was read the second time and will pass—Yeas 48, nays 13.

Adjourned.

Saturday, May 29.

The report of the committee on the petition of A. C. Hanson and Jacob Wagner, was referred to the next general assembly—Yeas 36, nays 21.

On motion of Mr. Potts, Leave given to bring in a further additional supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to provide for the payment of the militia which has been called into actual service, and expenses incurred by reason thereof—passed. Also the additional supplement to the act relating to the equity jurisdiction of the county courts—will not pass. And the following resolution:

By the Senate, May 28, 1813.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and requested, when in their judgment it may be proper, to cause to be removed from the city of Annapolis, to some place of safety in Anne Arundel or Prince-George's county, such public records, books and papers, as they may deem necessary, under the superintendence of the respective public officers in the several counties of this state, and the said officers be and they are hereby authorized and required, to remove the records, books and papers, of their respective offices, to some place of security, whenever, in their judgment, circumstances may require it.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council, and the public officers in the several counties of this state,

who have removed, or may hereafter remove, any public records, books and papers, be, and they are hereby severally authorized, to cause all or any part of such public records, books and papers, to be returned to the places from which they have been removed, when, in their judgment, it can be done with safety.

THOMAS ROGERS, Clk.

On motion of Mr. L. Duval, the following preamble and resolutions were read.

Whereas, an expression of this sentiment of the Legislature is expected by the good people of the State of Maryland, in relation to the conduct of the enemy while in our waters, and viewing the British squadron, under the command of Admiral Warren, as having violated the dignified character of humanity and national honor, Therefore,

1. Resolved, That this Legislature view with horror and disgust the unmanly and perfidious procedure of the enemy recently in the Chesapeake Bay, and well deserving universal execration, more especially among civilized nations, in wantonly destroying, and indiscriminately plundering the private property of individuals at Havre de Grace, Frederick Town, and George Town, and thereby endangering the lives of innocent and helpless women and children.

2. Resolved, That Brigadier-General Miller have the thanks of this Legislature for his prompt and dignified demand of a fellow-citizen captured by the enemy at Havre de Grace, and that his threat of retaliation was just and honorable.

3. Resolved, That the reply of Admiral Warren to General Miller merits, and ought to receive, the severest animadversion.

Adjourned till 4 o'clock.

Post Meridien, 4 o'clock.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act relating to lunatics, idiots, and persons insane, was passed, and returned to the senate.

The further additional supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia, was passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the further additional supplement to the act to regulate the mode of staying executions—passed. The bill to provide for calling out and detaching the militia of this state—passed with an amendment; agreed to. Also the resolution relative to the pay, maintenance, and transportation of the drafted militia—assented to.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, Leave given to bring in a bill to authorize the banks in this state to loan money to the state.

Mr. Lecompte delivers the said bill; twice read and passed.

The clerk of the senate delivers the further additional supplement to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state—will not pass. Also the resolutions authorising a loan and appropriating money to the purchase of arms—assented to.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the resolutions submitted by Mr. L. Duval, and on motion of Mr. Dorsey, the question put, That the following be added as an amendment to the same? "And, whereas, the National Government has perverted the national revenue to foreign conquest, and yielded up the property on our sea-board to the conflagration and vengeance of an incensed foe, under a full knowledge that the enemy, against whom they had declared hostilities, had ample means, by their naval superiority, to deal out destruction to an extent even beyond that which has been experienced; therefore,

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, That the conduct of the national government, in diverting our resources to foreign conquest, (an event never contemplated by the framers of our constitution) and abandoning our homes to an enemy, brought into operation by their own act, and inflamed by the recollection of the conquest achieved by the American arms, has been guilty of an improvident departure from the genius of our constitution.

5. Resolved, That those persons who have emigrated to this country

and have been naturalized by the laws of the United States, are entitled to complete protection within our territorial jurisdiction, but that a war waged for the only declared object of extending to them an inviolability against the claims of their deserted country, when beyond the scope of our national limits, is impolitic, and must necessarily be attended with public and individual sacrifices entitled to more consideration than any good likely to result from the recognition of the contested principle.

6. Therefore, Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, be instructed and required to use every constitutional means to bring to an immediate and honorable peace the present harassing and oppressive war, and in the meantime to obtain from the general government that efficient protection which, as a confederate state Maryland is entitled to claim."

Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 49, nays 15.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the original preamble? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the word "perfidious" in the first resolution was stricken out, and, on motion by Mr. Claude, the word "savage" was inserted in lieu thereof.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the first resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the second resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the words "principle contained in" were inserted in the third resolution before the word "reply."

The question was then put, That the house assent to the third resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the fourth resolution? Resolved in the affirmative, Yeas 39, nays 15.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the fifth resolution? Resolved in the affirmative, Yeas 35, nays 15.

On motion by Mr. Davis, the question was put, That the house reconsider the 5th resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the first part of the resolution, as follows: "Resolved, that those persons who have emigrated to this country, and been naturalized by the laws of the United States, are entitled to complete protection within our territorial jurisdiction." Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the remainder of the resolution? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the sixth resolution? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Blackstone, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Ford, Hamilton, Caldwell, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, Waller, J. Stuart, Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Davis, Potts, Delaplaine, Potter, Hughlett, McDonald, Abraham Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, McCulloch, Robinson, 38.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, Belt, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duval, Wright, Stevens, Burgeis, Donaldson, Wm. Williams, Sprigg, 14.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the following resolution was added:

Resolved, That the governor of Maryland be requested to transmit to our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, copies of the preceding resolutions.

On motion by Mr. Young, Ordered, That the governor and council be directed to have printed two thousand copies of the following acts, to wit: An act to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this state; An act to provide for the payment of the militia which have been called into actual service, and the necessary expenses incurred by reason thereof; and an act to provide for the detaching the militia of this state, passed at the present session; also

An act, entitled, An additional supplement to a supplement to the act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, passed at the last session of the general assembly, with marginal notes, and stitched in form of octavo. And it shall be the duty of the executive of Maryland, to forward as soon as possible to each member of the general assembly one copy, and the remainder to distribute amongst the officers of the different divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and extra battalions, of this state, in such manner and in such proportions as to them shall seem proper.

Adjourned.

Sunday, May 30.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution for the payment of the militia accountants—Assented to. Also the resolutions relative to the expenses incurred in consequence of the operations of the enemy—assented to with amendments, which amendments were non-concurred in by the house.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the following resolution was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Whereas it is advisable to guard against unnecessary and unjust expenditures of the money of the state; therefore be it Resolved, That the governor and council be requested to instruct the accountants of militia claims to audit the pay of the field-officers who have been called into service by the laws of this state, as nearly as practicable, with a due regard to the number of men under their respective commands.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorising the several banks in this state to loan money to the state—passed. The resolution relative to the pay of the field-officers of the militia—assented to with an amendment; which was agreed to by the house. Also the resolution relative to removal of the public records, accompanied by a message requesting a reconsideration thereof.

The resolution was reconsidered by the house, assented to, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Wilson, the following resolution was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars, out of any monies in the treasury of the western shore not otherwise appropriated, be placed at the disposal of the executive of this state as a contingent fund for the payment of unforeseen and necessary claims, for which the governor be and he hereby is authorized to draw from time to time, as circumstances may make necessary.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favour of a contingent fund—assented to. Also the following preamble and resolution:

By the Senate, May 30, 1813.

Whereas the just and unavoidable war in which we are engaged, waged not for conquest or from motives of ambition, but to secure some of the most sacred rights which appertain to free and independent nations; yet, as our only object is peace, as soon as it can be obtained upon equal and honourable terms, therefore,

Resolved, unanimously, That the evidences of a ready and earnest disposition so promptly manifested on all occasions by the government of the U. S. to respect the government of G. Britain upon fair and honourable conditions, command our warmest approbation, and leave us fully persuaded that nothing but the want of a desire equally sincere on the part of the enemy can protract the war, or delay a peace, the end and object of all our wishes and efforts.

By Order,

T. ROGERS, Clk.

Which were twice read by special order, and the question put, That the house assent to the same? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Wm. Stuart, C. Hall, Belt, Wm. Hall, Stansbury, L. Duval, Wright, Forwood, of Jac. Wm. Williams, Sprigg, 16.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Millard, Plater, Blackstone, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Taney, Turner, Emerson, Stonestreet, Ford, Hamilton, Caldwell, 14.

(See last page.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

Scarcely any subject at present occupies more attention in political circles, than the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Speaker Clay in excluding a federal stenographer from the floor of Congress. It has been the cause of much discussion in the house, and probably will be attended with much more, as the point does not appear yet to have been completely settled. Some, influenced perhaps by a conciliatory motive, have expressed a desire that other desks should be erected for the accommodation of reporters; and should this be ultimately assented to, a federalist might possibly be admitted on the floor, if he were to address a petition to the Speaker in the submissive style of supplication. As the majority have in their hands the power, it is natural to infer that they will exercise it to suit their own political views and interests, no matter what may be the effect produced on those to whom they are opposed. Had they not been influenced by motives of this nature, it cannot be supposed that they ever would have sanctioned an act so unprecedented as that of which the speaker has been guilty. This appears like a glaring instance of that petty tyranny which low minds are but too apt to exercise when clothed with authority, and presses irresistibly upon the mind the opinion, that he intended publicity should be given to those parts of their proceedings only which seemed calculated to suit the views of that political party, of which he is a leader. No one questions his power of admitting or excluding those desirous of reporting the debates, but the vote given by the majority seems too much like unwillingness on their part, that their transactions should be represented in their proper colours to the independent citizens of these states and the world. Our government was organized on principles calculated to distribute equal advantages to every citizen, as much as lies within the scope of any human institution to effect; but unfortunately for the country, it has fallen under the administration of men influenced by rancour, & who guided by motives of self interest, seek to destroy those who do not prostitute themselves and worship at the altar of democracy. Could they have been influenced by a spirit of liberality, an act which carries on its front such manifest evidences of arbitrary power would never have met the sanction of a vote from our national legislature.

Perhaps no journal ever kindled more executive wrath, or excited the fury of its minions to so high a degree, as the Federal Republican has done; and yet, for no other reason but because it contained strictures on a system of executive policy, designed to open the eyes of a deluded people to the dangers which menaced destruction to their country—When this is taken into consideration it does not appear the least surprising, that every opportunity should be seized to distress its proprietors—but this last attempt in depriving them of a reporter for their paper, seems more contemptible and pitiful than any that have preceded it. The injury is not confined simply to themselves, and Mr. Richards, but extends to a catalogue of subscribers, unexampled in numbers before in this country—all of whom have a right to be made acquainted with the proceedings of their government, and to examine the complex system of machinery which puts the administration in motion. This is a mode of stepping the channels of information, which could hardly have been expected from corruption itself. From this it would seem that one side only is entitled to the benefits of information, while the other must be kept in total ignorance as to the proceedings of government in which they are so deeply interested. But notwithstanding these attempts to injure particular establishments and persons, and shut against them the avenues of knowledge, still their transactions will be represented to the world, and when worthy of censure, exposed in all their hideous deformity.

COMMUNICATION.

The following extracts are from the celebrated letters of the Pennsylvania Farmer, of which old John Dickinson was the author.

"All artful leaders who strive to extend their power beyond its just limits, endeavour to give to their attempts as much semblance of legality as possible. Those who succeed may venture to go a little further; for each new encroachment may be strengthened by a former. That which is now supported by examples, growing old, will become an example itself, and thus support fresh usurpations. A free people, therefore, can never be too quick in observing, nor too firm in opposing, the beginnings of alterations either in form or reality, respecting institutions formed for their security. The first kind of alteration leads to the last, yet, on the other hand, nothing is more certain, than that the forms of liberty may be retained when the substance is gone. Ought not the people, therefore, to watch, to observe facts, to search into causes, and to investigate designs? And have they not a right of judging from the evidence before them, on no slighter points than their liberty and happiness? Names will not change the nature of things. Indeed we ought firmly to believe what is an undoubted truth, confirmed by the unhappy experience of many states heretofore free, that unless the most watchful attention be exerted, a new servitude may be slipped upon us, under the sanction of usual and respectable terms."

Again, "In quarrels between countries, as well as in those between individuals, when they have risen to a certain height, the first cause of dissension is no longer remembered, the minds of the parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and resenting the mutual expressions of their dislike. When feuds have reached that fatal point, all considerations of reason and equity vanish; and a blind fury governs, or rather confounds all things. A people no longer regards their interests, but the gratification of their wrath. The sway of the Cleon's and Clodius's, the designing and detestable flatterers of the prevailing passion, becomes confirmed. Wise and good men in vain oppose the storm, and may think themselves fortunate, if in attempting to preserve their ungrateful fellow-citizens they do not ruin themselves. Their prudence will be called baseness; their moderation will be called guilt, and if their virtue does not lead them to destruction, as that of many other great and excellent persons has done, they may survive to receive from their expiring country the mournful glory of her acknowledgment, that their counsels, if regarded, would have saved her."

For the Maryland Gazette.

The documents which have lately been published, establish conclusively two facts, 1st. That the executive of the United States chuses to employ the strength and resources of the country in the conquest of Canada, rather than in affording protection to our shores and property; and, 2dly. That it will not afford to Maryland that protection which it has given to other states, especially to Virginia. It would be a waste of time to refer to the different provisions of the constitution, which make it the duty of the U. S. to afford protection to the several parts. In so many words the constitution has declared, that the United States shall protect each state against invasion, and has given to the union every necessary power to provide for the common defence. This being the primary duty of the national government, before our armies were marched out of our own territories, a sufficient force for our protection and security ought to have been placed in each state.

Shall the resources of the country be wasted in idle and wicked projects of ambition, while our own fire-ides are abandoned to the vengeance of the enemy? This is a question which it behoves every man calmly and seriously to consider, and so far as it is in his power, to apply the corrective. Surely a government which refuses protection to its citizens, cannot ask of those citizens that their property should be wrested from them to pay the salaries of its officers, and to be squandered in foreign territories: if we cannot get protection, we ought not to consent to pay taxes. If we are to be left to shift for ourselves, let Mr. Madison and his whole host of minions and creatures, get their own salaries in some other way than by drawing the money out of our pockets. We are told by Mr. Madison, that taxes are wanted, and he is good enough to tell us too, that we are very able, and he hopes very willing to pay them. But of our ability to pay them, we presume that we are more competent to judge than any man who is paid a large salary out of the treasury. Shall we then give our consent to the passage of a long list of tax bills, or ought we not to instruct our representatives in Congress to oppose those taxes? Shall the people of Maryland be burthened with taxes, which, when paid, are to be applied to the protection not of ourselves but of other places? If we are to be taxed by the general government to pay their salaries of the officers, and to protect Virginia and other states, and are afterwards to be taxed to protect ourselves, we submit to burthens and impositions from which other members

of the union are exempt; we are, in fact, taxed to twice the amount that we ought in order to relieve the ancient dominion.

A PLANTER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

When the legislature of Virginia, in despair of obtaining adequate protection from the union, passed laws imposing heavy taxes upon its citizens, and for raising a military force, Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, in a letter to the governor of Virginia, expressed his doubts of the constitutionality of the steps adopted by the state government. The ground of these doubts will be found in the nature of our political systems. The United States, alone, are to conduct wars, and to protect the several sections of the union against invasion and domestic violence—the several states can take no part in a national war, except in extreme cases, and until the general government has had time to be apprized of its danger. Well then might Mr. Monroe question the constitutionality of a law authorising the state authority to take Mr. Madison's war out of his own hands, and well might they be alarmed by the imposition of state taxes, for national purposes, upon the eve of an election. What was done to quiet the clamours and discontents of the good people of Virginia? The general government in conformity with its power and duty, took upon itself the defence of the state; sanctioned the course pursued by the executive in calling out the militia; authorized such further detachments as might be deemed necessary, &c. &c. and why all this for Virginia when it is not done for others of the United States? Has she contributed more revenue than other states? No. Has she been more ready to pay taxes than other states? No. Has she cost the union less than other states? No. To what then are we to ascribe this glaring partiality, but to the Virginia influence which rules our councils.

A CITIZEN.

No. III.

To the People of Anne Arundel County.

Have not the present evils and difficulties been foretold? Have not the people been admonished, in language the most friendly and persuasive, that the Jeffersonian political career would bring about a state of things to be dreaded? and if the principles upon which the Washington administration commenced, and was pursued, carried us safe and successful, why did the people let the phrenzy of new and visionary theorists throw them from that track, and pursue a path we daily see bottomed upon mire and quick-sand, and will not suffer to be travelled further without the danger of being swallowed in a vortex of irremediable ruin. When Washington, the hero and founder of this republic, presided in the government, his all-discerning eye could see the interest of his country, and steadily pursue it; he gave way not to party rancour or popular prejudice, but exercised his mature and deliberate judgment—Experience proved it safe—but the rage for new systems grew up amongst you, and his precepts and principles were forgotten. Suffer not the poisonous noxious weed of French Jacobinism to take root in this once happy country—a plant deleterious in its consequences and foreign to the soil of the United States. View our constitution in its pristine state, by innovations nearly destroyed, and the people becoming debased by the habit of being maintained at the public expense.

In a republic, a man in overlooking public abuses would be unpardonable if he did not represent the dangers of standing armies, as one of the most destructive of all abuses. In such governments the very word army, war, soldier, &c. carries with it, to the christian ear, terror, hatred and enmity.

"Hold your independence; for, that once destroyed,"

"Unfounded freedom is a morning dream."

"That flits, aerial, from the cheated eye."

If national felicity be the end of government, and individual prosperity and comfort the object of social life, why should we be tempted to depart from the principles heretofore pursued and which have proved so conducive to both. The commencement of our troubles may be dated from the rejection of the treaty signed by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, acknowledged to be advantageous and honourable to both countries. This treaty Mr. Jefferson thought proper to reject without condescending to lay it before your senate, with whom alone rested the power to ratify or reject. This may be considered the first serious attack upon your constitution; but Mr. Jefferson was the "man of the people," and the errors of the favourite were not to be too minutely scrutinized.

"In a free country armies should be enlisted only for a short and limited time;" but the greater part of ours has been raised for five years, whose terms of service will not expire until after the next presidential election. In monarchical or despotic governments, armies are necessary instruments of power, and should be raised not for foreign conquest; but self preservation only. To illustrate this position, we need only cite the situation of France—Frenchmen were intoxicated with the idea of liberty and equality, but becoming infatuated after the murder of their sov-

ern, with their new republican institutions, they suffered an ambitious demagogue to cheat them of their liberties. His army fixed him on a throne, and the country over which he now wields his iron sceptre, exhibits "a land of slaves." Be not too credulous, trust not too much "to false designing men," but look to the constitution as the ark of your political salvation. Watch with a keen and penetrating eye over the conduct of men who are placed in power, lest they abuse the trust which confidence too easily acquired has deposited in their hands. Above all things look well to those who are placed at the head of our military establishment—Although they are removed from you from the nature of their appointments, yet those who have given them command are amenable to you for their conduct. Overgrown armies are too often the destroyers of liberty! Let once some unprincipled ambitious demagogue place himself at the head of your army, and you will have to mourn the loss of freedom, and silently submit to wear the chains of servitude. Independence was the pole star which guided our ancestors in all their struggles, and a policy untrammelled by intrigue or foreign influence rewarded them for all their sufferings and toils. An upright president, aided by an intelligent congress, established a character for our nation which alone was a sufficient passport to an American in any part of the civilized world. Our constitution, however, does not require that congress should go in political union with the president, but rather that it should be independent, and free at all times to scrutinize the conduct of the executive. When they do not act thus independently, they cease to be worthy of confidence.

Oh, Washington! let thy principles once more unfold their blessings, and illuminate the mind of the oppressed and distressed, and restore to us again commercial glory and prosperity.

SEVERN PLANTER.

THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES

Were celebrated in this place on Saturday last, with great pomp and feeling. The first part of the exercises was performed at Mr. Balch's church in the presence of a large and brilliant assembly of ladies and gentlemen. It consisted of music of an exquisite sort by a select band of professors, who attended from a distance, and an admirable oration by Mr. Custis, of Arlington, which at every touch moved the heart, and was throughout admired and applauded. The oration was preceded and followed by appropriate prayers with intervals of music.

At four o'clock, a party of 300 gentlemen sat down to dinner at four tables prepared at the Union Hotel. No pensioners nor reluctant conscripts of power were found among these sons of enlightened liberty. With most of the minority of congress, the company consisted of independent gentlemen from town, the neighbourhood, and some from a distance—men whose virtues and weight of character evinced, that the occasion which called them together, was approved of patriotism, and capable of exciting the magnanimous sentiments, which do honour to the human character. The Russian legation and foreign consuls were invited and attended.

[Fed. Republican.]

We are indebted to an obliging friend for a copy of the Toasts drunk on the above occasion.

[Md. Gazette.]

No. 1. The United States of America—May justice be her guide, neutrality her policy, and liberty the essence of her national existence.

2. The Empire of Russia—May this Northern Star break the power of attraction that has fastened the continent of Europe to the magnet of France.

3. By Mr. Harper—Alexander, the Deliverer!

[Preceded by a handsome speech upon the state of Europe, and the world, when the contest commenced, the merits of the victories achieved, and the grand and salutary consequences which flow from them to mankind.]

4. Moscow in Flames—This is the holy conflagration that lights the nations of the earth to independence and peace.

5. Field Marshal Kutusoff—Age gave experience, experience begat prudence, nature gave valour, and victory fame.

6. The gallant Bagration—The hero who nobly fell on the plains of Borodino, defending his country and her glorious cause.

7. The armies of Russia—Discipline exact, steadfast in loyalty, bravery a birthright, and conquest a heritage.

8. The resuscitating nations of the Continent of Europe—No choice of alternatives; to victory or slavery your destinies point.

9. The memory of Washington—Oh! that thy canonized form, hearsed in death, could burst its cearments and raise a drooping empire.

10. The Heroes of the Revolution—Alas! the fruits are fast withering of your patriot toils.

11. The American Navy—This is the cradle of our rights; here let us cherish, foster, and honour, those heroic spirits who are destined to punish the aggressions of foreign powers.

12. Captains Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge, & Lawrence—And ye, too, have scathed thunderbolts—Columbia, these thy chosen sons, outstrip the world in deeds of valour.

13. The true policy of America—A competent navy in the hands of a generous government.

14. The Officers of the Navy of the United States—Honour the due merit, and fair promotion the blessing of the brave.

15. The nation born Tars of America—Eternal war, when necessary, their essential rights.

16. Agriculture mourning Commerce in tears, Manufactures languishing, have our sympathies, we can do no more.

17. The fair of America—With the Roman matron dare we not compare?

18. Mr. Dasheoff—The prosperity of the United States of America—no powerful enemy—no treacherous friend.

19. Mr. Pickering—The union of the states, upon its only permanent basis, equality of rights, burdens and benefits.

The Senate has unanimously confirmed the nomination of William H. Crawford, of Georgia, as Minister to France, and also that of Henry Jackson as Secretary of Legation.

[Nat. Intell.]

Albany Register—Extra.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2,

10 o'clock, P. M. 1813.

By this evening's western Mail.

CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE.

Repository Office, Canandaigua,

May 29, 1813, 10 o'clock.

The carrier of the western mail,

Mr. Goodwin, just arrived, has

obligingly handed the editor a

bill, printed at Batavia, 7 o'clock

last evening, which states, on the

authority of a gentleman from

Niagara, the following highly in-

teresting intelligence:

"About sun-rise yesterday morn-

ing, our troops commanded by Gen.

Dearborn, embarked in boats, under

the immediate command of General

Lewis, and landed, under cover of

the cannon of Com. Chauncey's

squadron, on the opposite shore

about two miles west of Newark;

they were met on the margin of the

lake by all the enemy's force at the

post. A brisk engagement ensued

which lasted about 30 minutes, when

the British retreated in great disorder,

being pursued by our troops in every

direction—they immediately

blew up their magazines in Fort

George and evacuated the works,

leaving the British colours flying,

which were soon supplanted by the

American standard. Every battery

below the heights of Queenston was

silenced and our light dragoons and

light artillery crossed at the five mile

meadows about noon. When our

informants left Niagara (6 o'clock

P. M.) all was silent except the

pursuing of straggling parties

to the river towards Fort Erie; some

prisoners had been brought off.

Our loss is not known, but reports

says that we had only 12 men killed

and one officer (Maj. King) wounded.

By a gentleman from Buffalo, we

learn that early this morning the

British blew up their batteries opposite

Black Rock and fled to Fort

Erie."

A letter from Buffalo, (received

in the mail) to the Editor of the

Repository, states the number of

men under Maj. Gen. Lewis, to be

4000. Two British vessels had ap-

peared on Lake Erie, 10 miles from

Buffalo.

P. S. An express passed through

Canandaigua to-day, from Sacque

Harbour for Niagara—the error

not known, but we understand much

alarm existed at the Harbour for the

safety of the property lately arrived

there from Little York, as well as

the great quantity of other public

stores, lately sent there by govern-

ment.

FREDERICKSBURG, (Va.) JUNE 2.

We are informed by captain Reynolds, of the schr. John, arrived yesterday, that two British frigates are lying between Watts Island and the Eastern Shore, nearly opposite the mouth of the Rappahannock.

They have several cruisers, which capture every thing that appears in the bay. Captain R. was bound for Alexandria from the Eastern Shore in company with another vessel which was captured; R. narrowly escaped, and got into the Rappahannock.

On the 22d ult. a small vessel chased into Punkateek (Eastern Shore) by one of the British frigates and was gallantly defended by a party of militia on shore. The vessel was beaten off with the loss of the commander and 7 men killed, and several wounded.

Captain Stewart, with five other officers, of the frigate Constellation, passed through this town on Monday on their way from Norfolk to Boston. Captain S. we are informed is to take command of the frigate Constellation. The gallant Bainbridge is to superintend the building of a frigate, and the Constellation is to command the Constellation.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. EXPECTED RECONCILE. Yesterday about half past 1 o'clock, A. M. a British frigate made her appearance off the Sound, hove too off the Brewster, and showed her colours. The frigate, Captain Lawrence, immediately weighed anchor and all sail in chase. The British frigate soon after by 10 off N. and then stood away to sea, northward and eastward. She was supposed to be the Shannon, and is W. W. and the frigate was being before the wind overhauled her. A battle seemed inevitable, and seems to have been fought by both parties. The frigate force is nearly equal.

The Shannon is commanded by Com. Brooke, and is estimated to be the finest ships of her rate in British service. We are sanguine, however, as to the issue of the engagement, though Capt. Lawrence went under many circumstances of disadvantage. Should we see any particulars, we shall insert them in a postscript.

A square rigged vessel was at sun-set last evening, not far from the frigates, standing to the westward.

At 6 o'clock P. M. both were out of sight.

POSTSCRIPT. Office of the Daily Advertiser, S. Since our paper went to press we have seen a gentleman just returned from Nahant, who informs us that the Chesapeake had chased the frigate till 4 o'clock, when she fired a gun and hauled to the British frigate then hauled to wind and stood nearly S. E. Our informant saw of the Shannon was standing on this side and the Chesapeake standing from four to six miles distant, at 5 o'clock. Another gentleman informs, that the Shannon had up her courses, and lay to the approach of our frigate.

STILL LATER. Two gentlemen who have been in town, from the highlands, saw the frigates at 6 o'clock, and immediately they were enveloped in smoke observing them about 10 miles, they hastened to communicate the intelligence.

LATER STILL. Several gentlemen just from Hill, saw the action commenced about 6 P. M. the Shannon was lying to, with her bows to the southward; the Chesapeake was on her weather quarter, blowing to windward fired a broadside, which was returned by the Shannon. The Chesapeake wore round on the Shannon's bows and gave her a shot; the action then became more and more, the smoke hid the ships. After a few days both ships hauled to the south. At 3 o'clock, the firing ceased; the last ship appeared to be a frigate. At 7 P. M. the Shannon was both standing on a wind; and there were last the headmost ship, even if it was a mast, had the advantage.

The Shannon rates 38 guns, 18 on her gun-deck, and 3 on her quarter-deck. The Chesapeake rates 44 guns—weight the same.

NEW-LONDON, JUNE 2. Yesterday morning, Commodore Stewart, with his squadron, at 10 o'clock, got to sea, but discovered a gun ship and a frigate, he returned in the Ramilies and Orpheus, and ships as far as Gull Island bore away and came to anchor near Fort Pond Bay.

The militia are ordered to be ready for heating shot on both sides of the river in any emergency.

Extract of a letter from New dated the 2d inst. "The frigates United States, Macedonian, and Hornet, were chased into this bay yesterday by a ship of the frigate. The frigate is so induced a belief that she was expected out on—she certainly is not. There was also a frigate near Block Island, supposed to be a ship of the frigate. The 74 and frigate were in our squadron are not about 12 miles distant."

XO

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
EXPECTED RENCONTRE.
Yesterday about half past ten
o'clock, A. M. a British frigate
made her appearance off Broad
Sound, hove too off the Brewsters,
and showed her colours. The Ches-
apeake, Captain Lawrence, which
had dropped down on Sunday, im-
mediately weighed anchor and made
all sail in chase. The British fri-
gate soon after ran off Nahant,
and then stood away to sea, to the
northward and eastward. She is
supposed to be the Shannon. The
wind is W. N. W. and the Ches-
apeake being before the wind will
soon overhaul her. A battle is in-
evitable, and seems to be
courted by both parties. Their nu-
merical force is nearly equal.
The Shannon is commanded by
Com. Brooke, and is estimated one
of the finest ships of her rate in the
British service. We are sanguine,
however, as to the issue of the en-
gagement, though Capt. Lawrence
went out under many circumstances
of disadvantage. Should we learn
any particulars, we shall insert them
in a postscript.
A square rigged vessel was seen
at sun-set last evening, not far from
the frigates, standing to the south-
ward.
At 6 o'clock P. M. both vessels
were out of sight.
POSTSCRIPT.
Office of the Daily Advertiser, 8 o'clock.
Since our paper went to press, we
have seen a gentleman just returned
from Nahant, who informs us that
the Chesapeake had chased under
all press till 4 o'clock, when she
saw a gun and hauled to the wind,
the British frigate then hauled in the
wind and stood nearly S. E. The
Shannon was standing on this course,
and the Chesapeake standing east,
from four to six miles distant, at half
past 5 o'clock. Another gentleman
informs, that the Shannon had clew-
ed up her courses, and lay to waiting
the approach of our frigate.
STILL LATER.
Two gentlemen who have just ar-
rived in town, from the high hill in
Malden, saw the frigates at half past
5 o'clock, and immediately after
they were enveloped in smoke. Af-
ter observing them about ten mi-
nutes, they hastened into town to
communicate the intelligence.
LATER STILL.
Several gentlemen just from Blue
Hill, saw the action commence at
about 6 P. M. the Shannon at that
time was lying to, with her head to
the southward; the Chesapeake ran
down on her weather quarter, and
firing to windward fired a broadside,
she returned by the Shannon; af-
ter one or two more broadsides the
Chesapeake wore round on the Shan-
non's bows and gave her a raking
fire; the action then became close
for ten minutes or more, and the
smoke hid the ships. After that
few away both ships hauled on the
wind to the south. At 30 minutes
past 6, the firing ceased; the head-
most ship appeared to have lost her
mizen top-mast. At 7 P. M. they
were both standing on a wind to the
south; and there were last seen.
The headmost ship, even if she had
lost a mast, had the advantage in
sailing.
The Shannon rates 38 in Steel's
list, but mounts 52 guns—18 pound-
ers on her gun-deck, and 32 pound
arronades on her quarter-deck and
fore-castle.
The Chesapeake rates 36; but
mounts 49 guns—weight of metal
the same.
NEW-LONDON, JUNE 1.
Yesterday morning, Com. Decatur
with his squadron, attempted to
get to sea, but discovering two
gun ships and a frigate near
Nahant, he returned into port.
The Ramilies and Orpheus followed
the ships as far as Gull Island, when
they bore away and came to anchor
near Fort Pond Bay.
The militia are ordered out and
arranges for heating shot are pre-
paring on both sides of the harbour
in any emergency.
Extract of a letter from New-London,
dated the 2d inst.
"The frigates United States and
Macedonian, and Horner sloop of
war, were chased into this harbour
yesterday by a ship of the line and
a frigate. The frigate is so large as
to induce a belief that she is one of
the razees expected out on this sta-
tion—she certainly is not the Or-
pheus. There was also a large sail
seen near Block Island, which
appeared to be a ship of the line.
The 74 and frigate which chased
in our squadron are now at an-
chor about 12 miles distant from
this place."
X

A letter from Norwich of the 2d
inst. states that the 20th regiment
of militia had been ordered to repair
forthwith to New-London.
NEW-LONDON THREATENED.
NEW-LONDON, JUNE 2.
Yesterday commodore Decatur &
squadron attempted to put to sea,
but were prevented by the appear-
ance of 2 sail of the line, one suppos-
ed to be a 74, and the other a razee
or a 74 cut down. The enemy pur-
sued and drove them into our harbor,
where they now lie at anchor oppo-
site the town. The enemy's ships
anchored a few miles below the light
and although not in sight this after-
noon, still it is presumed they are at
no great distance. We are making
preparation for a serious attack.—
Two regiments of militia (the 3d
and 20th) are in town.—We are
now placing a number of heavy can-
non on Groton side (at Fort Gris-
wold.) One of two things will be done
by the enemy, viz. a sufficient number
of ships stationed here to prevent
ours going out, or a force sufficient
to take them in the harbor.—We
calculate on the latter.
The commodore will spare men it
is presumed, and also cannon if ne-
cessary to aid in defending the town.
The conduct of the commanders, up-
on this as well as on every previous
occasion, is unexceptionable. They
will do all in their power. The
citizens in general appear patriotic
and should John Bull delay his com-
ing for a day or two only, he would
meet with a warm reception, with
all his hooking and kicking.
So important a part of our navy
is an object with the enemy, and
more so, from the consideration that
it is chiefly formed of the Macedo-
nian and the frigate by whom she
was captured. The town is not only
alarmed, but apparently confused.
Drums are beating, goods moving in
almost every direction, and all ex-
pecting an attack hourly.
The force of the enemy on this
station is not exactly ascertained;
but supposed to be at least 2 seven-
ty-fours, 2 frigates and a sloop of
war.
Neither of the ships which chased
ours, was the Ramilies or the
Orpheus.
I have just heard, that the legis-
lature of Connecticut has passed a
law to order out the militia.
Washington, June 4.
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INTEL-
LIGENCE.
New-York, Wednesday, June 2.
One o'clock, P. M.
Our correspondent at Albany, has
forwarded us, by the Steam-Boat,
just arrived, the following important
information:
ALBANY, JUNE 1.
ATTACK UPON SACKETT'S HARBOR,
AND DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.
We stop the press to insert the
following which has come to hand
by the Western mail. It was from
the Utica Gazette extra of Sunday.
EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED
SACKETT'S HARBOR, MAY 29.
"The British fleet, of five or six
sail, were discovered off our harbor
early yesterday morning. By nine
o'clock it was reduced to a certainty
that it was their intention to land.
Alarm guns were immediately fired,
and every preparation made to give
them a warm reception. A light
wind and some other causes pre-
vented their landing until 4 o'clock
this morning, when they effected it,
with considerable loss. The action
continued warm and general until six
o'clock, when it terminated in the
retreat of the enemy to their fleet.
I am not able to give the number
of killed or wounded on either side,
but it is considerable on both. Lieut.
Col. Mills, of the volunteers, is a-
mong the slain. Col. Backus, 1st
reg. light dragoons, is said to be
mortally wounded. Two general
officers of the enemy were found
dead on the field. It is understood
that Gov. Provost-commanded the
enemy. Gen. Brown commanded
our forces and fought bravely. The
enemy are now making out of the
harbour. You must wait for particu-
lars. In haste, &c."
By to-day's stage from the west,
we learn that on the 25th inst. Fort
George opened a fire upon some of
our boats, when a general cannonad-
ing took place all along the frontier.
In a short time not a block-house or
a wooden building of any kind was
standing in or near the British Fort,
while our side had suffered no loss
or injury. An immediate movement
was expected.
Com. Chauncey arrived off Nia-
gara, on Friday, the 21st inst.

GAZETTE OFFICE, BUFFALO,
Tuesday evening, May 25, 9 1/2 P. M.
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.
Port Niagara, May 25, 7 1/2 A. M.
In attempting to bring home of our
boats down the river they were fired
upon from the opposite shore; this
brought on a cannonading all down the
lines. Not a house or barrack is left
standing in Fort George. All have
been burnt. Not a man injured on
our side. A movement will be
made immediately.
FURTHER PARTICULARS.
A letter from an officer, received
this morning, dated 4 o'clock, P. M.
on the 29th, says:
"I write you in the moment of
Victory. The enemy made a descent
upon this place at sun-rise this morn-
ing, and succeeded in gaining the
plain at the rear of the barrack, and
to the west of Fort Tompkins where
they were met by our troops, and
repulsed with considerable loss in
killed and wounded, particularly in
officers. One Colonel, one or two
majors we know to have been killed.
Several of their officers (wounded)
we have prisoners. Colonel Mills is
killed.—No other officers of note on
our part. Gen. Brown commanded.
Col. Backus I fear is mortally wound-
ed—shot through the breast.—Gen-
eral B. though in the thickest fire, is
untouched."
We also learn from the letter above
quoted, that the British squadron
still lay off the bar; that the result
of a second attack was not feared,
as Lieut. Col. Tuttle had that morn-
ing arrived with his regiment 700
strong. We regret to say, that the
naval officer who had command of part
of the naval stores, apprehensive
that the enemy would carry the place
ordered them to be set on fire in the
early part of the engagement.
We are indebted to the editors of
the National Advocate for the fol-
lowing:
Extract of a letter from Brigadier
General Jacob Brown, to his Ex-
cellency Governor Tompkins, dated
—
SACKETT'S HARBOR, May 29.
"We were attacked at the dawn
of this day, by a British regular
force, of at least nine hundred men,
most probably 1200.—They made
good their landing at Horse Island.
The enemy's fleet consisted of 2
ships and four schooners, and thirty
large open boats. We are complete-
ly victorious. The enemy lost a
considerable number of killed and
wounded, on the field, among the
number, several officers of distin-
ction. After having re-embarked
they sent me a flag, desiring
to have their killed and wound-
ed attended to. I made them sat-
isfied on that subject. Americans
will be distinguished for humanity
and bravery. Our loss is not nume-
rous, but serious, from the great
worth of those who have fallen.—
Col. Mills was shot dead at the com-
mencement of the action; and Col-
onel Backus, of the 1st regiment
light dragoons, nobly fell at the head
of his regiment, as victory was de-
claring for us. I will not presume
to praise this regiment; much gal-
lant conduct on this day merits much
more than praise. The new ship,
the Duke of Gloucester, is yet safe in
Sackett's Harbor. Sir George Pre-
vost landed and commanded in per-
son. Sir James Yeo commanded the
enemy's fleet. In haste. Yours, &c.
JACOB BROWN.
P. S.—It is very possible that we
shall be again attacked, as Sir Geo.
must feel very sore. We are, how-
ever greatly reinforced from the
country; and by the arrival of four
hundred and 50 regulars under Col.
Tuttle who arrived very shortly after
the action was over; and I trust
that you may rest satisfied that we
shall not be defeated. J. B.
Extract of a letter, dated
Eagle Works, N. J. May 31.
"Yesterday we were alarmed by
the appearance of the enemy, who
landed about noon. There were
two barges having about 60 men.—
Twenty of them landed and proceed-
ed to Coates' farm, at the mouth of
the river. They took from Coates,
two cows and two calves, and four
cattle from other persons. On the
alarm being given, the inhabitants
turned out almost to a man. Twen-
ty of our militia drove them from
the shore. They are a cowardly set
that they dare not attack one third
their number. They have the ad-
vantage by getting out of the reach
of our musket shot, and playing up-
on us with a six pounder. Fortu-
nately none of us were injured. We
were within hail of them, and dar-
ed them to come on shore. At eve-

ry discharge of their six pounder,
our men gave three cheers. At a-
bout the middle of the afternoon
we were at Mr. Coates' 300
strong, and well armed, and all of
our own inhabitants.
On Saturday evening the barges
took three sloop; and yesterday
morning at sun-rise went off with
them to the fleet, which lies oppo-
site Egg-Island. A sch. and pilot
boat lie off Maurice's River. A
boat sent up with 15 militia-men pri-
soners, who have been released on
parole. I have heard this morning
that one of the barges, full of men,
has got up as far as Port Norris. I
do not think they will attempt run-
ning further, unless they are from
500 to 1000 strong. They dread
our Meadow Banks on the margin of
the river. They form excellent bat-
teries for us. The alarm of yester-
day was indeed very great. The
distress of the women and children
was extravagant. When we first
received the alarm, it was under-
stood that they had landed at Lees-
burg.
One o'clock, P. M.
Accounts are just received in
several ways that there were 12 bar-
ges and 4 large vessels within 1 mile
of the mouth of the river.
WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 3.
THE FRIGATE CHESAPEAKE
TAKEN!
Copy of a letter from Com. William
Bainbridge, now at Boston, to the Se-
cretary of the Navy.
Navy-Yard, Charleston, (Mass.)
2d June, 1813.
SIR—It has become my painful
duty, as commanding officer on this
station to convey to you the unplea-
sant intelligence of the capture of
the frigate Chesapeake, by the Bri-
tish frigate Shannon. The particu-
lars of this unfortunate occurrence
are, from what I have been able to
collect as follows:
Yesterday forenoon, the frigate
Shannon appeared in the bay, full
in sight from the harbor. At meri-
dian, the Chesapeake got under way
from President Roads, and stood
out with a fair wind. Mr. Knox,
the pilot on board, left her at 5 P.
M. the light-house bearing W. half
N. distance 6 leagues, the Shannon
then in sight, and the Chesapeake,
prepared for action, standing for her.
At 6 P. M. Mr. Knox informs the
Chesapeake opened a fire, which
was returned; and at 12 minutes
past 6, both ships were laying along
side of each other, as if in the act
of boarding; at that moment an ex-
plosion took place on board the Ches-
apeake, which spread a fire on her
upper deck from the foremast to the
mizenmast, apparently as high as her
tops, and enveloped both ships in
smoke for several minutes. After
the smoke cleared away, they were
seen separated, with the British col-
ours hoisted on board the Ches-
apeake over the American, both ships
standing to the eastward. The well
proved courage and skill of captain
Lawrence, and the bravery of the
officers and crew, justify a full be-
lief that the loss of the Chesapeake
has been entirely owing to some for-
tuitous event happening on board of
her, and not to any superiority of
skill or bravery in the enemy. But
should they improperly impute it to
the latter, they will find it necessary
to give more than one solitary in-
stance to convince our officers and
brave tars that they are superior.—
We have lost one frigate, but in los-
ing her, I am confident we have
lost no reputation.
I have the honor to be, sir, with
the greatest respect, your most obe-
dient servant.
WM. BAINBRIDGE.
Hon. Wm. Jones, Esq.,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington City.
SALEM, JUNE 4.
CHESAPEAKE & SHANNON.
A Cape Ann fishing boat arrived
here yesterday morning, which to-
gether with a Marblehead boat, was
very near the scene of action.—
The Chesapeake spoke him when
within a very short distance of her
antagonist, about whom she made
some inquiry. The Shannon also
hailed the Marblehead boat, and ad-
vised her to remove further out of
danger. The observations of the
skipper agree in the main with the
Boston account. He says that after
the great guns ceased, a constant
stream of fire from musketry was
kept up for about the same length of
time that the cannonading had con-
tinued. He observed the explosion
on board the Chesapeake, which ap-
peared to him to be near the main-
mast, sending up a body of smoke
(as he described it) as big as a hog-
head; immediately upon which he

saw the American flag lowered and
the English then run up over it, &
boats passing and repassing between
the ships, which lay too for a con-
siderable time, and between 8 and 9
o'clock stood to the eastward. Pre-
vious to the battle he picked up 15
boxes which the Chesapeake had
emptied of cannister shot, and
thrown over. They are all marked
4th division.
NOTICE.
The Chancery Office is again opened,
and business will be transacted without
delay. All persons who may have pa-
pers belonging to said office will please
return them as soon as possible. The
subscriber is under the necessity of in-
forming the Gentlemen of the Bar, that
papers must not be taken from the of-
fice without an order from the Chan-
celor.
JAS. P. HEATH,
Reg. Cur. Can.
N. B. The Editors of the Federal
Gazette, American, Frederick-Town
Herald, and Hager's-Town Gazette,
will give the above three insertions and
forward their accounts to Mr. Heath.
TAXES.
The period has arrived compelling
me to enter actively upon the discharge
of my official duties as collector of
Anne-Arundel county, and having al-
lotted to myself for collection, a large
district of the county, frequent ap-
plications at the residences of persons for
the payment of taxes will of course be
impracticable, therefore I am induced
by a feeling consideration for individ-
ual convenience, to publish this general
notice, hoping it may have the effect to
induce every person concerned to pre-
pare to meet the call when made. To
say that I naturally feel inclined to
show indulgence, would be unneces-
sary, it is proved by numerous instances;
but weighty considerations make it an
imperious duty to complete the collec-
tion within the time prescribed by law;
for, although it may be alleged, the
circumstances of the times has in many
cases lessened the facility of raising
money, this may be urged with equal
force against me, by those who have
claims on the levy list; therefore my
particular desire is to do equal justice.
Those of my friends who have facilita-
ted my collection, by making payment
of their taxes to Mr. William Warfield,
at Mr. Joseph Evans's store, will please
accept my sincere thanks, and I again
solicit a continuation of their favours in
the same way. Mr. Warfield is autho-
rised to receive monies and pass re-
ceipts.
R. WELCH, of Ben.
Collector A. A. County.
June 10.
NOTICE.
The subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration de bonis non on
the estate of John Wasteneers, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, from
the orphans court of said county. All
persons having claims against said es-
tate, are requested to bring them in le-
gally authenticated, and those who are
in any manner indebted to said estate to
make immediate payment to
JOHN C. WEEMS, Adm.
D. B. N. W. A.
June 10.
Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the court
of Calvert county, the undersigned com-
missioners offer for Sale, on the pre-
mises, at public auction, on Monday
the 9th of August next, a Valuable
Tract of Land, lying near All-Saint's
Parish Church, in said county, late the
property of Richard Bond, containing
about eight hundred acres. Terms of
sale, the purchaser or purchasers to
give bonds, payable to the heirs, ac-
cording to their respective proportions,
on one, two, and three years credit,
bearing interest from the day of sale.
William Holland,
Richard Grnham,
Daniel Kent,
James Wilson,
John H. Chew.
May 20th, 1813. 8w.
NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against
the estate of the late Doctor Charles
Alexander Warfield, deceased, are re-
quested to present them without delay,
and all persons indebted to make im-
mediate payment.
Gustavus Warfield, 2 Adm'rs.
Charles Alex. Warfield, 5
May 24, 1813. 4w.
NOTICE.
Was taken up adrift in the month of
April last, off the mouth of South Ri-
ver, by a detachment of militia from
my company, a vessel which had been
schooner rigged, measuring 66 feet on
deck, in beam 20, and hold 9; with the
words "Richard of Baltimore" painted
on her stern; both masts cut away.
The owner may have her again on
proving property and paying charges.
JOSEPH WATKINS
May 19. X

ry discharge of their six pounder,
our men gave three cheers. At a-
bout the middle of the afternoon
we were at Mr. Coates' 300
strong, and well armed, and all of
our own inhabitants.
On Saturday evening the barges
took three sloop; and yesterday
morning at sun-rise went off with
them to the fleet, which lies oppo-
site Egg-Island. A sch. and pilot
boat lie off Maurice's River. A
boat sent up with 15 militia-men pri-
soners, who have been released on
parole. I have heard this morning
that one of the barges, full of men,
has got up as far as Port Norris. I
do not think they will attempt run-
ning further, unless they are from
500 to 1000 strong. They dread
our Meadow Banks on the margin of
the river. They form excellent bat-
teries for us. The alarm of yester-
day was indeed very great. The
distress of the women and children
was extravagant. When we first
received the alarm, it was under-
stood that they had landed at Lees-
burg.
One o'clock, P. M.
Accounts are just received in
several ways that there were 12 bar-
ges and 4 large vessels within 1 mile
of the mouth of the river.
WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 3.
THE FRIGATE CHESAPEAKE
TAKEN!
Copy of a letter from Com. William
Bainbridge, now at Boston, to the Se-
cretary of the Navy.
Navy-Yard, Charleston, (Mass.)
2d June, 1813.
SIR—It has become my painful
duty, as commanding officer on this
station to convey to you the unplea-
sant intelligence of the capture of
the frigate Chesapeake, by the Bri-
tish frigate Shannon. The particu-
lars of this unfortunate occurrence
are, from what I have been able to
collect as follows:
Yesterday forenoon, the frigate
Shannon appeared in the bay, full
in sight from the harbor. At meri-
dian, the Chesapeake got under way
from President Roads, and stood
out with a fair wind. Mr. Knox,
the pilot on board, left her at 5 P.
M. the light-house bearing W. half
N. distance 6 leagues, the Shannon
then in sight, and the Chesapeake,
prepared for action, standing for her.
At 6 P. M. Mr. Knox informs the
Chesapeake opened a fire, which
was returned; and at 12 minutes
past 6, both ships were laying along
side of each other, as if in the act
of boarding; at that moment an ex-
plosion took place on board the Ches-
apeake, which spread a fire on her
upper deck from the foremast to the
mizenmast, apparently as high as her
tops, and enveloped both ships in
smoke for several minutes. After
the smoke cleared away, they were
seen separated, with the British col-
ours hoisted on board the Ches-
apeake over the American, both ships
standing to the eastward. The well
proved courage and skill of captain
Lawrence, and the bravery of the
officers and crew, justify a full be-
lief that the loss of the Chesapeake
has been entirely owing to some for-
tuitous event happening on board of
her, and not to any superiority of
skill or bravery in the enemy. But
should they improperly impute it to
the latter, they will find it necessary
to give more than one solitary in-
stance to convince our officers and
brave tars that they are superior.—
We have lost one frigate, but in los-
ing her, I am confident we have
lost no reputation.
I have the honor to be, sir, with
the greatest respect, your most obe-
dient servant.
WM. BAINBRIDGE.
Hon. Wm. Jones, Esq.,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington City.
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The owner may have her again on
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JOSEPH WATKINS
May 19. X

(From first page.)
well, Banting, Seth, Barry, A. B. Jones,
Waller, J. Stewart, LeCompte, Evans, Law-
by, Frey, Calis, Wilson, Handy, Gintoni,
Graham, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potters,
Hoggett, McDonald, Abram Jones, Riggs,
Hobnett, 37.
So it was determined in the nega-
tive, and returned to the senate.
Adjourned till the first Monday in
October.

A list of Laws passed at May session, 1813.

- No. 1. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Welsh, daughter of Margaret Welsh, of Washington county.
2. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Snow Hill, in Worcester county.
3. A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes.
4. An act for the relief of Peter A. Carnes, of Saint-Mary's county.
5. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to encourage the education of youth in Worcester county.
6. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this state, passed at November session eighteen hundred and twelve.
7. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Westminster general Meeting House in Frederick county.
8. An act to authorise William Francis Lewis, former collector of Calvert county, to complete his collections.
9. An act for the relief of Thomas B. Briscoe of Saint-Mary's county.
10. An act to alter and change the name of William Hamersley, and Francis Hamersley his son of Charles county, to that of William Hamersley Pile, and Francis Hamersley Pile.
11. An act to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this state.
12. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for opening and extending Aisquith-street in the Eastern Precincts of Baltimore.
13. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act authorising James Sloan, senior, of the city of Baltimore, as attorney for Dr. Joseph Mackrill, to execute a deed to Edward Harris for the lands therein mentioned.
14. An act for the relief of Gerard Topken, an insolvent debtor of the city of Baltimore.
15. An act to provide for the payment of the militia which has been called into actual service, and expenses incurred by reason thereof.
16. An act for the benefit and relief of William Harrison, of James, of Talbot county.
17. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in this state, and for other purposes.
18. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned and for other purposes.
19. An act providing for the calling out and detaching the militia of this state, and for other purposes.
20. An act to authorise and empower the levy court of Montgomery county to appoint a constable for the Town of Brookville, in said county.
21. An act relating to lunatics, idiots, and persons insane.
22. An act authorising the several banks in this State to loan money to the State of Maryland.
23. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

A Teacher Wanted.

Upper Marlboro' May 20, 1813.
Any Gentleman disposed to take charge of a School in this place, who is well qualified to teach the Latin Classics, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the English Grammar, will meet with encouragement on immediate application to the subscribers, provided he can produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications.
Trueman Tyler,
John Read Magruder,
John Hodges, of Thos.
Benjamin Hodges, of Thos.
John S. Brooks,
William B. Beanes.

In Council.

May 31, 1813.
Ordered, That the further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; People's Monitor, Eastern; Germania paper at Frederick-town; Hagar's town Gazette, Hagar's town; Federal Republican, George-town; Federal Gazette, and Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore.
By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the end of the session of the next General Assembly of Maryland, no execution against the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of any person or persons within this state, shall issue upon any judgment or decree already obtained, or hereafter to be obtained, in any court of law or equity within this state, or before any justice of the peace of this state, provided the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree is or may be obtained shall come before any one of the judges of the judicial district, within which such person or persons respectively reside, or before any two of the justices of the peace of the county, or before one justice of the peace, on a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace, in which such person or persons shall respectively reside, and together with not less than two other persons, such as the said judge or justices shall approve of, confess judgment for the debt or damages, and costs of suit, adjudged or decreed, which confession shall be in manner and form following: "You A. B. C. D. and E. F. do jointly and severally confess judgment to G. H. for the sum of ———— and costs, which were recovered by the said G. H. against the said A. B. on the ———— day of ———— in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ————, (as the case may be) before ———— Esquire, one of the justices of the peace in and for ———— county, the said sum of money and costs, to be levied of your bodies, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, for the use of the said G. H. in case the said A. B. shall not pay and satisfy to the said G. H. the said sum of money, and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with the additional costs thereon;" which confession shall be signed by the judge or justices before whom the same shall be made, and he or they (as the case may be) shall immediately, on taking the same, grant a certificate, thereof, under his or their hands and seals, to the party confessing the judgment; and such certificate shall be sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, to forbear serving the execution on the body, goods, or chattels, lands or tenements, of the person so obtaining such certificate; and that if any person now in execution, or who hereafter shall be taken in execution, or whose goods or chattels, lands or tenements, are now or hereafter shall be taken in execution, before the end of the next session of the general assembly, shall obtain a certificate in manner aforesaid, such certificate, so obtained and delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) shall be a sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) to release such person or persons from confinement upon that execution, or restore and deliver the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, to the person or persons against whom such execution may have issued, such person or persons giving to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) sufficient security for the prouidence or other fees due upon any such execution, and provided the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, were not sold before the said certificate was delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) the judge or justices before whom the confession shall be made, or as aforesaid, shall within thirty days thereafter, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect, and a further sum of three dollars for every day that he shall continue such neglect, after the expiration of the said thirty days, return the same to the clerk or register (as the case may be) of the respective courts where the said judgment or decree was obtained, there to be recorded, for which recording, such clerk or register shall receive a fee of eight cents; and in case the said confession was on the judgment of a justice of the peace, then such confession of judgment shall be returned to the clerk of the county where the said justice may reside, to be by him recorded, and for the recording of which said penalty may be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, by action of debt, or bill of indictment, in the county court of the county where the judge or justices shall reside.

And be it enacted, That from and after the end of the next session of the general assembly, and at any time within one year thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to sue out execution on judgments so as aforesaid confessed, or judgments so as aforesaid superceded, without suing out a writ of fieri facias, or being subject to further delay against the principal, his securities, or either of them, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That in any case in which a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property, has been or shall be obtained in any court of equity or courts of law exercising equitable jurisdiction within this state, no sale shall take place before the end of the next session of the general assembly of this state; provided that the mortgagee or mortgagees, or those claiming under him, her or them, if of full age, or such of them as are of full age, shall annually, if required, pay or give bond to the mortgagee, or mortgagees, his, her, or their executors, administrators and assigns, with a security or securities, to be approved of by the chancellor, one of the judges of the judicial district; or two justices of the peace of the county wherein the mortgaged premises may be, for one year's interest on the amount of the claim secured by such mortgage, which said interest shall nevertheless continue to be paid by the said mortgagor or mortgagee, as aforesaid, until such property shall be sold, in case the said mortgaged property shall consist of personal goods and chattels, that a bond shall likewise be given, with security to be approved of as aforesaid, in the penal sum of twice the amount of the mortgaged debt, conditioned that such property shall not be wasted or concealed, but that the same shall be forthcoming upon any further order of said court.

And be it enacted, That as often as any creditor, or the executors or administrators of

any such creditor, shall conceive him or herself in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of any security so as aforesaid to be taken by virtue of and under this act, he, she, or they, may apply to the judge or justices before whom the said confession was made, or in case of the death, removal, resignation, or disqualification of such judge or justices, or either of the said justices, then to any one of the judges of the judicial district, or to justices as aforesaid; and if it shall appear to the said judge or justices that the said application is well founded, he or they shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or constable of the county wherein the person or persons having confessed such judgment or decree, shall be mentioned, to be mentioned within a fixed reasonable time to be mentioned in such summons, with other securities, to be approved of by said judge or justices, and upon the failure or neglect of such person or persons to comply with the requisition in such summons contained, the said judge or justices, upon proof of the serving of such summons, or of its being left at the last place of abode of the person or persons on whom it should have been served, are hereby directed to deliver, upon the same being applied for, a statement under his or their hands and seals, of the issuing of such summons, and the failure of compliance therewith; upon the delivery whereof to the clerk or register of the court where such confession of judgment was returned, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the original judgment may have and use the same proceedings thereon which might or could have been had if this act had never passed, provided always, that if after the expiration of the time mentioned in the said summons, a confession of judgment as therein required shall be entered into, and a certificate thereof obtained, such certificate shall have the same force and operation, as it would have had under this act, if no antecedent confession of judgment had ever been made, and the said confession of judgment shall be returned and recorded in the same manner, and under the same penalties, as are herein before prescribed.

And be it enacted, That in all and every case where the person or persons, against whom any judgment or decree hath heretofore been obtained, have superceded the same in the manner prescribed by the original act to which this is a further supplement, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons to supercede the original judgment or decree, in the manner pointed out by this act, and such confession shall operate as a stay of execution as well upon the said original judgment as upon the said former confession.

And be it enacted, That if any judgment or decree as aforesaid, for a sum certain, which doth not purport to carry interest on the money or tobacco for which the same was obtained, shall be stayed by reason of any confession as aforesaid, such sum shall bear interest from the date of such confession, and shall and may be lawful for the party who may hereafter sue out execution on said confession of judgment, or the original judgment on which such confession was made, to compel payment of interest on the said sum of money, or tobacco, from the date of the said confession, by enforcing on the execution his claim of interest from the time when the said confession was entered into, and the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, shall levy such interest accordingly.

And be it enacted, That no distress for rent shall be made until the expiration of the next session of the general assembly, provided the tenant or tenants enter into bond to the landlord or landlords, his, her or their executors or administrators, with such security, and in such penalty, as two justices of the peace of the county, wherein the lands or tenements for which said rent may have accrued are situated, shall approve of, conditioned for the payment of the sum due after the expiration of the next session of the general assembly, with interest thereon from the time the said rent became due; and the said bond, so as aforesaid taken, shall be retained by the justices of the peace taking the same, to be by them delivered to the person or persons to whom the rent is or may be so as aforesaid due, and in case any distress for rent shall be made before the end of the next session of the general assembly of Maryland, if the persons so as aforesaid distressed shall enter into bond in manner aforesaid, the justices so as aforesaid taking the said bond shall grant a certificate thereof to the officer making the distress for the fees incurred, or security being given for the fees incurred, by the said officer, the officer making the said distress, shall, and he is hereby authorised and directed, to return and deliver the goods and chattels to the person or persons so distressed.

And be it enacted, That if any person, or the executors or administrators of any person to whom any such bond shall be executed, shall conceive him, her or themselves, in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of security upon such bond, it shall and may be lawful for him, her or them to apply to the two justices of the peace before whom the said bond was executed, or upon the death, removal, or disqualification of the said justices, or either of them, then to any other two justices of the peace, in the county aforesaid, who may, if they deem the said application well founded, cause notice, under their hands and seals, to be served upon the person or persons, whose executors or administrators, by whom the said bond was given, or left at his, her or their last place of abode, requiring him, her or them within a fixed reasonable time thereafter, to enter into a new bond, with other security to be approved of by the said justices, and upon neglect or failure to comply with the said requisition, then it shall and may be lawful for the said person, or his executors or administrators, to whom the said bond was executed, to file immediately on the said bond, and to distress for the amount of the said bond, and to distress for the amount of the said bond, and to distress for the amount of the said bond, in the same manner as he, she or they might or could have done before the passage of this act.

And be it enacted, That if after the end of the next session of the general assembly of Maryland, the tenant or tenants, or any person claiming by, through or under him, her or them, shall hold and occupy the lands or tenements for the rent due for the occupation, whereof bond hath been given as aforesaid, that then and in that case the landlord or landlords, his, her or their executors or administrators, may proceed to distress for the same, in the manner that he, she or they might or could have done before the passage of this act.

And be it enacted, That the following fees shall be allowed to each of the said justices for services performed under this act: for taking bond, twelve and a half cents; for issuing summons, six cents; for superceding, twelve and a half cents; for every certificate six cents.

And be it enacted, That no attorney shall be entitled to collect, by execution, any fee or fees now due, or that may hereafter become due, during the continuance of this act, provided the same shall be superceded in the same manner that judgments and decrees are to be superceded by this act.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of appeals western shore, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the eleventh inst. at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the following Negroes, to wit:
James, Billy, Ned, Caesar, Joe, Phil, Geo. Hannah, Nan, Florah & Bet. The above taken as the property of Samuel Ward, and will be sold to satisfy a debt detained from Rezin Estep, Thomas Hodges and Eliza Hodges, admrs. of Charles D. Hodges.
SOLON GROVES, Shff. A. A. C.
June 3, 1813.

By the Senate,

MAY 28, 1813.
Resolved, That from and after the present session of assembly, no private act, nor any bill for laying out any new road, or for altering or extending any old road, in this state, shall pass the legislature upon any petition or application whatever, if of a private or personal nature, unless notice be given by the petitioner, or applicant, in some newspaper printed in the county where the petitioner or applicant resides, or in the county where the road proposed will run, if respecting a road, provided, there be a newspaper published in that county; and if there be no newspaper printed in such county, then in some newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, city of Annapolis, Frederick Town, Hagers Town, District of Columbia, or Eastern, for four successive weeks; or by advertisement set up at the court-house door of the county where such petitioner or applicant resides, at least four weeks before, and within three months of the time when such petition or application shall be presented or made to the General Assembly, that a petition is intended to be preferred, mentioning in such notice the substance of such petition: and the petitioner or applicant shall produce evidence of such notice to the General Assembly at the time of hearing such petition.

By the House of Delegates May 28th 1813.

Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
UPTON S. REID, Clk.

By the House of Delegates May 29th 1813.

Read the second time and assented to.

By order,
UPTON S. REID, Clk.

In Council, May 31, 1813.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be published three times in all the newspapers printed in this state—also in the Federal Republican, George Town, and the National Intelligencer, Washington.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of WILLIAM WHETCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said William Whetcroft be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Whetcroft should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 22 day of April, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has just received a General Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,
Consisting of Coarse, Fine, and Fancy Articles.
ALSO
GROCERIES,
Ironmongery and Stationary.
All which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.
May 6.

B. CURRAN,
CORN-HILL-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,
A variety of Blue Cloths,
Blue and other Cassimeres,
Superfine Black Cloth,
Blue and Yellow Nankeens,
White and Colored Marseilles,
Cambric Muslin and Shirting.
— Cambricks,
Irish Linens and Long Lawn,
Buckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric, & Handkerchiefs.
And a good assortment of Union Factory spun Cotton for Weaving, and twisted cotton for knitting and netting.
Annapolis, May 13, 1813.

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his Patrons and the public in general, that he has now on hand

Bottled Porter, Ale, and Strong Beer, (or Draught) in prime order, at his Cellar, in Corn-Hill street, opposite Mr. Alexander's Store, and will use every exertion to please all those who will favour him with their custom.
D. HANLON.
May 27.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of George Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county on the said third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Richard H. Harwood.

Baltimore Hospital,

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institution, on report, that during eight months, ending on the 31st December last, 47 patients have been admitted into the infirmary, and 38 into the lunatic asylum—of which number there have been

Discharged, cured,	51
Relieved,	6
Died,	14
Remaining	17
Total	88

The board feel much pleasure in informing the public, that the institution is in complete order for the accommodation of such patients as may be admitted to its care—it is under the immediate direction of an experienced Steward and Matron; is well provided with suitable nurses and attendants, and with every convenience and comfort, which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is conducted, appears not to have been generally understood, the visitors think it proper to state, that patients admitted into it, are charged a certain sum per week, regulated according to the circumstances of the case, for board and medical aid, including every expected clothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the admission of patients have done little more than to defray the necessary expenses of the establishment, but the visitors are not without a hope, that from an increase of the number of those who may apply for relief, and also from contributions as may generously be made by those persons who feel disposed to aid so useful an institution, they may, in conjunction with the medical gentlemen who have charge thereof, be enabled at a future day, to extend the hand of charity to some of the deserving poor, who may stand in need of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to those unfortunate persons who labour under mental derangement, when placed in a situation fitted for their reception, and where every means for affording them relief can be promptly resorted to have been strongly exemplified in the asylum attached to this hospital. Several patients suffering under this worst of calamities, some of their cases of long standing, have, by proper attention and management, been perfectly restored to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians,
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon,
Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians,
Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Coulter,

White, Crawford, Birchhead, Chastain,

Cronwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors,
John Hillen, James Mosher, William

McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may be made to either of the visitors, or the attending physicians.

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the Spanish stocks that have been imported into this country, rising four years old, near fourteen hands high, and remarkably well formed, will stand the ensuing season, at Westbury on the River, at eight dollars cash, or a dollar to be returned if the animal does not prove with seal, and half dollar to the groom. He is limited twenty mares—Pasturage gratis—will not be answerable for escapes.
William Pritchard, manager.
April 1.

[VOL. LXX.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS.

From the Ohio Fredonian.

Minutes of the principal occurrences which have taken place during the siege of Fort Meigs, from 25th of April to the 9th of May, taken down by a volunteer in Fort.

About the 25th, 26th and 27th of April the general was very vigilant in sending out patrolling parties in order to discover the movements of the enemy; for, from correct and undoubted information, we were bound to believe that this post would be attacked by a large number of British and Indians.

On the 25th, lieutenant McClintock, discovered the enemy on the margin of the Lake.

On the 26th, some part of the enemy were discovered on the opposite shore viewing our works, and made off in a very few minutes. This day another patrolling party went down a few miles; but was drawn back by the discharging of our guns in camp. In the evening a patrol of infantry were sent two or three miles down the river, but could discover nothing of the approach of the enemy, except firing of guns in every direction. This evening there was an alarm of the party returned during the night.

On the 27th a few of the enemy made their appearance on the opposite shore; but were soon made retreat by the balls from our powder. Two elegant shots were made at them. They were supposed to strike within 3 or 4 feet and were then with dirt. Ever since the general had arrived in camp, the greatest diligence, attention, industry, was displayed by the officers and soldiers. Every moment of the general was occupied in superintending the fortifications of the camp.

On the 28th, about one o'clock, Oliver was sent on an expedition to Gen. Clay, after Capt. Harrison, by the direction of the general, went down the river about 3 miles, and discovered a party of British and Indians about to attack Camp Meigs. Fortifications of various descriptions were carried on with unparalleled exertion; and every man was inspired with a zeal, courage and patriotism never surpassed. If this were the case with the men without any stimulus than what their own duty suggested, how much more animated and heroic must they be, and how much more confident that they have been infused into them by the general's example.

They were addressed by the general in a most masterly and eloquent manner, on the situation in which the fortune of war had placed them, and the vital importance of being vigilant and industrious in this post! The Indians and British made their appearance opposite shore and commenced firing with small arms; but no injury was done, it being distant for musketry or rifles.

Our eighteen pounders were directed at a group of British soldiers, and one of the balls struck them and covered them with powder; but whether they received any injury or no is not known.

They were as quick as possible in evening the Indians were fired over in boats, and were in every direction. We were besieged; several dragoons were sent to reconnoitre the river before they had went half way down the river, and were fired on by the Indians. The works continued to be repaired until sunset.

The general was every day present, and stimulated the soldiers to charge their duties like soldiers. On the 29th, early in the morning, a general was standing very near the river, who was mortally wounded by the Indians shooting in the back at times discover

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1813.

No. 21.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

SIEGE OF FORT MEISS.

From the Ohio Freeman.

Minutes of the principal occurrences which have taken place during the siege of Fort Meiss, from the 25th of April to the 9th of May: taken down by a volunteer in the Fort.

About the 25th, 26th and 27th of April the general was very vigilant in sending out patrolling parties in order to discover the movements of the enemy; for, from correct and undoubted information, we were bound to believe that this post would be attacked by a large number of British and Indians.

On the 25th, lieutenant M'Clanham, discovered the enemy on the margin of the Lake.

On the 26th, some part of the enemy were discovered on the opposite shore viewing our works, but rode off in a very few minutes.—This day another patrolling party went down a few miles; but were drawn back by the discharging of our guns in camp. In the evening another patrol of infantry were sent two or three miles down the river; but could discover nothing of the approach of the enemy, except the firing of guns in every direction. This evening there was an alarm, and the party returned during the time of it.

On the 27th a few of the enemy made their appearance on the opposite shore; but were soon made to retreat by the balls from our 18 pounders. Two elegant shots were made at them. They were supposed to strike within 3 or 4 feet and scattered them with dirt. Ever since the general had arrived in camp the greatest diligence, attention, and industry, was displayed by the officers and soldiers. Every moment of the general was occupied in carrying on the fortifications of the camp.

On the 28th, about one o'clock, Mr. Oliver was sent on an express to Gen. Clay, after Capt. Hambleton had, by the direction of Gen. Harrison, went down the river a few miles, and discovered a large party of British and Indians advancing to attack Camp Meiss. Fortifications of various descriptions were carried on with unparalleled exertion; and every man was inspired with a zeal, courage and patriotism never surpassed. If this were the case with the men without any other stimulus than what their own reflections suggested, how much more animated and heroic must they have been, and how much more confidence must have been infused into them, when they were addressed by their brave and great commander in a most masterly and eloquent manner, on the situation in which the fortune of war had placed them, and the vital importance of every man being vigilant and industrious in his post! The Indians and a few British made their appearance on the opposite shore and commenced firing with small arms; but no injury was done, it being too distant for musketry or rifles. Two or three hundred rounds were discharged at a group of British and Indians, and one of the balls struck among them and covered them with blood; but whether they received any damage or no is not known. They were away as quick as possible. In the evening the Indians were conveyed over in boats, and were around us in every direction. We were besieged; several dragoons volunteered to reconnoitre the camp; before they had went half a mile they were fired on by the Indians, one of the men was shot through the arm. The works continued with vigor and spirit until tattoo beat. The general was every where present, and stimulated the men to charge their duties like heroes.

On the 29th, Early in the morning, the general was standing very near the river, about 250 yards in our rear right angle, one of which was a bomb battery. We instantly returned their fire, and silenced them

among the trees; but our boys soon compelled them to leave their post. Some of our men were slightly wounded; several Indians and a British soldier were killed, and from the best observations we could make, a considerable number were wounded. The enemy had progressed so far in the construction of their batteries during the night, that they afforded them sufficient protection to work by day-light. They had erected three batteries, two of which had four embrasures each, the other was a bomb battery. We made some first rate shots into their works, and impeded their progress very much.

April 30th. This morning the enemy had extended his batteries considerably, and were preparing them for the cannon. This day also we considerably impeded their progress by firing our cannon and destroying their works. After firing one of the shots some of the enemies men were seen to be carried away from their battery, as if they had been killed or severely wounded. Boats were seen to pass from the old British garrison to this shore, with many men; the general concluded that their intention was to draw our attention to their batteries and to surprise and storm the camp in the rear. Orders were immediately given for one third of the men to be constantly on guard, and the remaining two-thirds to sleep with their muskets in their arms, and to be constantly prepared at a moment's warning to fly to their posts. These orders were strictly obeyed, and every duty was performed with the utmost cheerfulness and alacrity. The men were permitted morning and evening to go to the river and get water, the wall not being finished; and the Indians occupying very advantageous positions around the camp, annoyed us very considerably. Several of our men were slightly wounded by them; and the general being constantly exposed, had several very narrow escapes. In the course of the day we killed two or three Indians and wounded four or five. Sometime in the night the enemy towed a gun-boat up the river near us, and fired for sometime, but not a ball came into camp. Early in the morning they commenced firing again, but without effect; and they thought it most prudent to retire as soon as it became light enough for us to fire upon her. There were about 30 balls fired in all.

May 1st. The grand traverse was now nearly finished, and several small ones besides. Traverses were commenced in various directions, and carried on with life and spirit. This morning we fired several times with very good effect. Our works were now in a very good situation. About ten o'clock the enemy had commenced firing very briskly; and in a short time they opened several more pieces on us. They had a 24 pounder, a 12, a 6 and a howitzer. During the day they fired 256 times, and 4 times in the night. Our works received no material injury. Their 24 pounders passed through our pickets without cutting them down, which was a very grand thing to us. We silenced one of their pieces several times, but did not fire as often as the enemy, as we far surpassed them in shooting. Men were seen carried away from their batteries in blankets and other things, which proved that we had done some execution. Our wounded amounted this day to about 8—1 mortally, 2 badly, and five slightly. A bullet struck the seat on which the general was sitting, and the writer of this article received a stroke from a bullet as he stood directly opposite the general, but sustained no injury.

May 2d. Commenced firing very early with bombs and balls, and continued it very briskly all day. We lost this day one man killed and 10 wounded, besides several others slightly touched with Indian bullets. The enemy's sloop came in sight to day. They fired 457 times during the day, and 4 times in the night.

May 3d. Commenced with a very brisk and fierce firing of bombs and cannon balls. They opened two batteries upon us on this side the river, about 250 yards in our rear right angle, one of which was a bomb battery. We instantly returned their fire, and silenced them

for sometime, but they kept it up occasionally during the day. The Indians shot one of our men through the head and killed him, and we had 6 men killed by the cannon and bombs, and 3 men wounded. The enemy fired 516 times during the day, and 47 times during the night.

May 4th. Owing to some circumstances, the enemy were not on the alert this morning and did not commence firing until about 11 o'clock, and then slowly. It rained very heavy this morning until 9 o'clock. A new battery was discovered erecting on this side in the same direction with the others, and traverses were commenced to guard against them. Several men were slightly wounded, and two soldiers killed by the bombs in the night. Lt. Gwynne killed a British officer on this side with a rifle. They fired in all 207 times in the day, and 15 times in the night.

May 5th. They fired this day very slow, but they killed 3 men with bombs and cannon balls. They fired 143 times in all. About 2 o'clock Mr. Oliver arrived with 17 men of Gen. Clay's detachment. Orders were then sent to Gen. Clay to land about 800 men on the opposite shore, to spike the enemy's cannon, when we were to attack the batteries on this side at the same time. Every thing was executed in elegant style; but Col. Dudley did not order a retreat after effecting the grand object, but was drawn into the woods by a partial firing of the Indians; and after a severe conflict, the greatest portion were taken prisoners. They succeeded however, in spiking the enemy's cannon, and about 150 returned safe in camp. During this time, we had two several engagements on this side; succeeded in repulsing the enemy and in spiking the cannon, and taking 42 prisoners, two of whom were lieutenants. If the detachment under Col. Dudley had adhered to orders, it would have been a most brilliant and glorious day to the American arms. The first charge on this side was made on Indians and Canadians by Maj. Alexander's battalion, Capt. Nearing's company, and 2 or 3 companies of Kentuckians. They displayed great bravery and courage. The enemy acknowledged that they were surprised and that we would have succeeded in every thing if our militia had not been too confident.

The second charge on this side was made by Col. Miller's command of regulars, to wit. Capts. Croghan, Longham, Bradford, Nearing, and Lieut. Campbell, Major Alexander's battalion, and Capt. Seabee's company of Kentucky militia. They all acted with the most determined bravery. A flag was sent down by us, at the request of one of the officers prisoners, to look on a certain point on this side, to ascertain whether one of their officers were not wounded there; and shortly after their return, the enemy sent a flag over to see about their wounded and prisoners. They did not fire their cannon this day after the battle, except once or twice one piece which remained unspiked. Their force consisted of 500 regulars, 800 militia, and 600 Indians.

May 6th. A flag was sent down to see about the comfort and convenience of our wounded and prisoners, accompanied by Maj. Hukill. They then returned to this side together with Maj. Chambers, with some communication respecting the prisoners and sending them home by Cleveland. No firing to-day.

May 7th. Bad weather which has been continued for several days has been very disagreeable. Col. — and Maj. Chambers came over about 12 o'clock to make arrangements for the exchange of prisoners. This point was accordingly settled, our militia were to be sent to Huron in order to return home by that route. The Indians at first claimed part of the prisoners; but after intercession by the British officers, they relinquished their claim, but wished us to exchange some of our Wyandott prisoners for our militia. Their prisoners were exchanged for the regulars under the orders of Capt. Price, but their regulars were not to enter the field of battle during one month, and ours were to be sent home. Their prisoners when released, were

not to be asked any questions concerning us or the camp, by any of their officers or soldiers. No firing to-day.

May 8th. A flag was sent down early this morning with clothing and provisions for the comfort of our wounded and prisoners. The enemy seemed to be making preparations for some movement ever since the grand battle. Major Chambers came over in the evening and informed the general that in the morning he should be furnished with a list of killed, wounded and prisoners.

May 9th. The enemy were very busy in the night; and when dawn appeared, we discovered them making a retreat. One of their sloops was up receiving the cannon and several gun-boats; they were fired on by our guns, and they soon made off. By 10 o'clock they were gone to all appearance. Maj. Chambers violated his word and failed to furnish us with the list of the wounded and prisoners.

The number of killed during the siege and in the different actions on this side, amounts to 77—the wounded to 196.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 9.
Copies of letters from com. CHAUNCEY to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship Madison.
Niagara River, 27th May, 1813.

SIR,
I am happy to have it in my power to say, that the American flag is flying upon Fort George.—We were in quiet possession of all the forts at 12 o'clock.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington City.

U. S. Ship Madison,
Niagara river, 28th May, 1813.

SIR,
Agreeably to arrangements which I have already had the honor of detailing to you, I left Sackett's Harbor with this ship on the 22d inst. with about 350 of col. M'Comb's regiment on board—the winds being light from the westward, I did not arrive in the vicinity of Niagara before the 25th, the other part of the squadron had arrived several days before, and landed their troops.—The Fair American and Pert, I had ordered to Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of watching the enemy's movement at Kingston. I immediately had an interview with general Dearborn for the purpose of making arrangements to attack the enemy as soon as possible, and it was agreed between him and myself to make the attack the moment that the weather was such as to allow the vessels and boats to approach the shore with safety. On the 26th, I reconnoitred the position for landing the troops, and at night sounded the shore, and placed buoys to sound out the stations for the small vessels. It was agreed between the General and myself to make the attack the next morning (as the weather had moderated, and had every appearance of being favorable.)—I took on board the Madison, Oneida and Lady of the Lake, all the heavy artillery and as many troops, as could be stowed. The remainder were to embark in boats and follow the fleet—at 3 yesterday morning the signal was made for the fleet to weigh and the troops were all embarked on board of boats before 4, and soon after general Dearborn and Lewis came on board of this ship, with their suites. It being however nearly calm, the ships were obliged to sweep into their positions. Mr. Trant in the Julia and Mr. Mix in the Growler, I directed to take a position in the mouth of the river and silence a battery near the light house, which from its position commanded the shore where our troops were to land. Mr. Stevens in the Ontario, was directed to take a position to the north of the light house so near in shore as to enfilade the battery and cross the fire of the Julia and Growler. Lieut. Brown in the Governor Tompkins, I directed to take a position near to Two Mile Creek, where the enemy

had a battery, with a heavy gun.—Lieut. Pettigrew, in the Conquest, was directed to anchor to the S. E. of the same battery, so near in as to open on it in the rear and cross the fire of the Gov. Tompkins. Lt. M'Pherson in the Hamilton, Lieut. Smith in the Asp, and Mr. Osgood in the Scourge were directed to anchor close to the shore, and cover the landing of the troops and to scour the woods and plain whenever the enemy made his appearance. All these orders were most promptly and gallantly executed. All the vessels anchored within musket shot of the shore, and in ten minutes after they opened upon the batteries, they were completely silenced and abandoned. Our troops then advanced in three brigades, the advances led by Col. Scott, and landed near the fort, which had been silenced by Lt. Brown. The enemy, who had been concealed in a ravine, now advanced in great force to the edge of the bank to charge our troops. The schooners opened so well directed and tremendous a fire of grape and cannister, that the enemy soon retreated from the bank.—Our troops formed as soon as they landed, and immediately ascended the bank and charged and routed the enemy in every direction, the schooners keeping up a constant well directed fire upon him, in his retreat towards the town. Owing to the wind's having sprung up very fresh from the eastward, which caused a heavy sea directly on shore, I was not able to get the boats off to land the troops from the Madison and Oneida, before the first and second brigades had advanced. Captain Smith with the marines landed with Col. M'Comb's regiment, and I had prepared 400 seamen, which I intended to land with myself, if the enemy had made a stand; but our troops pursued him so rapidly into the town and Fort George, that I found there was no necessity for more force; moreover, the wind had increased so much and hove such a sea on the shore that the situation of the fleet had become dangerous and critical. I therefore, made the signal for the fleet to weigh, and ordered them into the river, where they anchored immediately after the enemy had abandoned Fort George. The town and forts were in quiet possession of our troops at 12 o'clock and the enemy retreated in a direction towards Queenstown.

Where all behaved so well, it is difficult to select any one for commendation, yet in doing justice to Lt. Macpherson I do not detract from the merits of others. He was fortunate in placing himself in a situation where he rendered very important service in covering the troops so completely, that their loss was trifling.

Capt. Perry joined me from Erie on the evening the 25th and very gallantly volunteered his services, and I have much pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance which I received from him in arranging and superintending the embarkation of the troops; he was present at every point where he could be useful, under showers of musketry; but fortunately escaped unhurt. We lost but one killed & two wounded, and no injury done to the vessels.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington City.

U. S. Ship Madison,
Niagara River, 20th May, 1813.

SIR,
Deeming the command of Lake Erie of primary importance, I despatched Capt. Perry yesterday, with 55 seamen to Black Rock, to take the five vessels there to Erie, as soon as possible, and to prepare the whole squadron for service by the 15th of June.—General Dearborn had promised me 200 soldiers to put on board of the vessels at Black Rock, to assist in protecting them to Erie. Mr. Eckford has with uncommon exertions prepared these vessels for service since the capture of York, and I think Capt. Perry, will be ready to proceed for Presque Isle about the 3d or 4th of June. The two brig buildings at Erie have been launched.

The Queen Charlotte and 3 others of the enemy's vessels came down to Fort Erie on the 28th inst. but as soon as they heard of the capture of Fort George and its dependencies, they proceeded up the Lake, I presume for Malden.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 3.

Mr. Fisk from the committee of elections made a report on the petition of Wm. Kelly, contesting the election of Thomas K. Harris, which concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That until the be allowed to Thomas K. Harris, a member of this House to procure testimony relative to his election.

Referred to a committee of the whole for this day.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, the petitioner was admitted to a seat on the floor of the house during the pendency of the contest.

Mr. Sharp offered the following: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what provisions ought to be made for the payment of the mounted riflemen, who were called into the service of the U. States from the State of Kentucky in the year 1812, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Grundy the resolution was amended, so as to refer it to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Goldsborough moved further to amend the resolution by adding after the words 1812, "and also for the payment of the expenses of the militia called out, under the authority of the State governments, for the defence of the country against the incursions of the enemy." He thought it was proper the whole subject should be brought before the committee at the same time.

Mr. McKee opposed the amendment. He thought the two subjects had no affinity and therefore should be taken up separately and distinct from each other. In the one case, the men were engaged in defending a place remote from their residence, in the other they were defending their own homes and fire sides.

Mr. Wright advocated the amendment.

Mr. Goldsborough replied to the observations of Mr. McKee.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jennings the resolution was further amended so as to include the "territorial authority."

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Contested Election.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections on the contested election between Wm. Kelly and Thomas K. Harris.

Mr. Fisk moved to fill the blank in the resolution with the "the first Monday in the next session of congress" which will make the resolution read thus: "Resolved, that until the first Monday in the next session of congress be allowed to Thos. K. Harris, a member of this house, to procure testimony relative to his election."

After some conversation on the proper time for limiting the taking of testimony, Mr. Fisk withdrew his motion and moved to fill the blank with the words "the tenth day of Sept. next."

Mr. Kelly the petitioner made some observations in opposition to allowing Mr. Harris any time to procure testimony.

Mr. Fisk withdrew his second motion and Mr. Grundy moved to amend the resolution by inserting "that three months be allowed to the parties to take testimony relative to the event of said election." Carried.

The question then was on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Mr. Kelly stated his reasons at length why in his opinion time should not be given.

Mr. Harris replied and contended that time ought to be given.

After considerable debate, which lasted till near three o'clock, the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

On motion it was ordered, that when the house adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday. Adjourned.

Monday, June 7.

The house in committee of the whole again resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections, in the case of William Kelly and Thos. K. Harris.

The committee of elections reported in favour of granting time to Thos. K. Harris, the sitting member, to procure testimony relative to his election. To this report the petitioner Wm. Kelly objected, and the question was on agreeing to the report.

A debate ensued, which lasted till past 2 o'clock, when the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

A communication from the Secretary of War, laying before congress a code for the government of the army of the U. States was laid before the house by the speaker. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 8.

Mr. Fisk offered the following: Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making further provision by law for prohibiting trade and intercourse between citizens of the United States and the enemies thereof, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

A bill from the Senate on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization, was read a first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole house for to-morrow.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House in committee of the whole, again resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections in the case of Wm. Kelly and Thomas K. Harris.

The report of the committee gave Mr. Harris three months to procure testimony relative to his election. It was agreed to, and the committee rose, reported the resolution and the house concurred by ayes and noes. Yeas 102, Nays 55.

Wednesday, June 9.

Mr. McLean offered the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making some provision for the widows and orphans of the militia slain by the enemy, or who may hereafter be slain by them during the present war while in the actual service of the United States, and for whose families no provision exists by law; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to enquire whether any provision ought to be made for the indemnification of those persons who had property taken into the service of the North Western Army under the command of general Hull, and which in consequence of his surrender of the garrison at Detroit, fell into the hands of the enemy; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. McLean explained at some length the nature of the object he had in view in introducing the resolutions.

The first proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Seybert suggested the propriety of making the inquiry proposed in the second resolution more general; and

Mr. Grosvenor moved to strike out the latter part of the resolution & in lieu of it insert, "those persons whose property has been captured or destroyed by the enemy during the present war." He did not propose a general provision for the relief of all who should come under this description; but there were an hundred cases, perhaps, to which relief ought to be extended, as well as to the sufferers at Detroit. The committee would, by having the whole subject before them, report generally, and save the house the trouble of distinct references.

Mr. Findley said that in all the revolutionary war, no provision had been made to compensate persons for property destroyed by the enemy. A distinction had always been taken in favor of property destroyed in the public service.

The principle proposed in the amendment, which would include every vessel captured at sea, was not lightly to be gone into. He wished the resolution to lie for further consideration. He was of opinion that some further legal provision was necessary, but how far he was not prepared to say.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

On motion of Mr. Fisk of N. Y. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Desha in the chair, on the following bill.

A bill supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.

Be it enacted, &c. That all alien enemies resident in the U. S. or the territories thereof, on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, may be admitted citizens of the United States, at the times, and in the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed on that subject, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, that no Alien Enemies shall be admitted citizens, who shall not, within nine months after the passage of this act, make such declaration of their intention as is required by law: And provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to interfere or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy, at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien.

The bill was read through and no opposition being made to it, it was reported to the house.

Mr. Burwell stated that he was not perfectly prepared to act on this bill, and was desirous to offer amendments, one of which he wished to propose for the purpose, if acceptable to the house, of confining the privilege of naturalized citizens to residents within the U. States. He therefore moved that the bill lie on the table for the present.

After a few words from Mr. Benson, who appeared to think that such a provision, if necessary, need not be incorporated in this bill; the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, June 10.

Mr. Epes, from the committee of ways and means made the following Report.

The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the establishment of a well digested system of internal revenue, have had the same under consideration. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing as to the necessity of providing additional revenue at a time when the general rate of expenditure has been so much increased by measures necessarily connected with a state of war. A reference to the reports from the treasury department and from the committee of ways and means, during the last and preceding years, will show that a provision for additional revenue can no longer be delayed, without a violation of all those principles held sacred in every country where the value and importance of national credit have been justly estimated. They have reviewed the system heretofore presented, and taking into consideration its having been sanctioned in its principles by a vote of the house of representatives, have determined to recommend its adoption with some modifications, in preference to commencing a new system at a period when neither the principles or details could receive that mature consideration on which alone they could venture to recommend its adoption. The bills heretofore reported were founded on estimates which assumed for a basis the providing a revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the peace establishment, the interest on the old debt, and on such new loans as have been or may be hereafter authorized. These several items for the year 1814, are estimated as follows:

The expenses of the peace establishment at	7,000,000
The interest on the public debt	
On the old funded 2,100,000	
On 6 per cent stock 1812, including temporary loans received in part of the loan of	
11,000,000, which will remain unpaid in 1814.	500,000
On 6 per cent stock of 1813	1,000,000
On treasury notes which will be reimbursable in 1814, say on 5,000,000 at 5 2-5 per cent	270,000
On the loan for 1814—interest payable in that year	440,000
The revenue now established being estimated to produce	5,800,000
Leaves to be provided for	5,600,000

To meet which sum the committee propose

1. A direct tax of 3,000,000

Internal Duties, &c.

Duties on stills, say	765,000
On refined sugars	200,000
On retailers licences	500,000
On sales at auction	50,000
On carriages	150,000
On bank notes and negotiable paper	400,000
On salt at 20 cents	400,000
Additional duty on foreign tonnage	900,000
Deduct for expenses of collection, assessment, and losses	750,000
Leaves	5,615,000

The committee therefore ask leave to report the following bills:

1. A bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes.
2. A bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. S.
3. A bill laying a duty on imported salt.
4. A bill establishing the office of commissioner of the revenue.
5. A bill laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize.
6. A bill laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
7. A bill laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.
8. A bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandize and of ships and vessels.
9. A bill laying duties on sugars refined within the U. States.
10. A bill laying duties on bank notes and on notes of exchange of certain descriptions.
11. A bill making further provision for the collection of internal duties.
12. A bill laying an additional duty on foreign tonnage.

The several bills above recited were read a first and second time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Burwell from the committee of elections, made a detailed report on the petition of John Taliaferro, contesting the election of John Hunterford, a sitting member from Virginia, which concludes with the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the said election held in April last was illegal and ought to be set aside.

"Resolved, That John P. Hunterford is not entitled to a seat in this house."

The report was referred to a committee of the whole.

FRENCH DECREES.

Mr. Webster rose, as he said, to call the attention of the house to a subject of considerable importance—a task which he had hoped would have fallen into the hands of some other gentleman better qualified than himself to undertake it. He then read the resolutions which will be found below. In offering these resolutions it was not his intention he said, to enter into any discussion of argument, or to advance any proposition whatever, on which gentlemen could adopt different views or take different sides. He would merely remark, by way of explanation, what would be remembered by all, that the subjects to which these resolutions referred, were intimately connected with the cause of the present war. The revocation of the orders in council of G. Britain, was the main point on which the war turned, and it had been demanded for the reason that the French decrees had ceased to exist. This then was the point at issue. Mr. Webster remarked on what he termed the contradictory evidence on this head, the letter of Mr. Champagny on one hand asserting the revocation, the speech of the Emperor to the free cities on the other denying it—the decisions of the French admiralty courts on one hand and opposite decisions of the same courts on the other. The whole matter, in short, involved in doubt. But on the declaration of war, and not until then, a decree appeared repealing the French decrees; a decree which if issued, had lain dormant, mere *brutum fulmen*, until after the war commenced and then only made its appearance. In March last, it would also be recollected, the President had communicated to Congress, immediately before its adjournment, certain correspondence between our government and its minister in France, the prominent feature of which correspondence was, that, in an interview between our minister and the French secretary for foreign affairs, which took place about the 1st of May 1812, it was stated by the latter that the decrees in question had been put into the hands of our minister in France, and transmitted to the French minister in the U. S. at the time it bore date. To shed light

on this transaction Mr. W. said it was that he moved these resolutions, in the discharge of what he deemed a duty to his constituents and his country. The declarations of the French minister had a great bearing on the reputation of the country—on the reputation of these persons who in their official characters represented the dignity of the nation. To place their conduct in its proper light, he presented to the consideration of the House the following resolutions—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this house, unless the public interest should, in his opinion, forbid such communication, "when by whom, and in what manner the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 29th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan."

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this house, whether Mr. Russell, late charge d'affaires of the United States at the court of France, hath ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, the late minister of the United States at that court, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 13th of May, 1812, to the secretary of state, "that the said decrees of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eleven, had been communicated to his (Mr. Barlow's) predecessor there;" and to lay before this house any correspondence with Mr. Russell relative to that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate; and also, any correspondence with Mr. Russell relative to that subject, which may be in possession of the department of state.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform this House, whether the minister of France near the United States ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and to lay before the house any correspondence with the minister relative thereto, which the president may not think improper to be communicated.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this house any other information which may be in his possession and which he may not deem injurious to the public interest to disclose relative to the said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and tend to show at what time, by whom, and in what manner the said decree was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents.

Resolved, That the President be requested, in case the fact be, that the first information of the existence of said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, ever received by this government of any of its ministers or agents, was communicated in May, 1812, by the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, and by him to his government, and mentioned in his letter to the secretary of state, of May 12, 1812, the accompanying papers, to inform this house whether the government of the United States, hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government and its minister for so long a time after its date; and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance, and expressed any objection, to the government of France, at such concealment.

Mr. Grosvenor having required the yeas and nays on the question proceeding now to consider the resolution they were found to be as follows:

For consideration
Against it
The resolve was ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

NOTICE.

The Chancery Office is again open and business will be transacted with delay. All persons who may have papers belonging to said office will please return them as soon as possible. A subscriber is under the necessity of forming the Gentlemen of the Bar, papers must not be taken from the office without an order from the Clerk.

JAS. P. HEATON, Reg. Cur.

N. B. The Editors of the Federal Gazette, American, Frederick's Herald, and Hager's Town Gazette will give the above three insertions forward their accounts to Mr. Heat

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Much anxiety yet prevails relative to the fate of the Chesapeake. It has been captured or not, has yet been ascertained, but there is much reason to apprehend that it has been captured. A variety of very contradictory nature has been circulated, respecting the fate of the vessel, and but very few of the reports have gone so far as to say that it has been captured, and that it is in the hands of the enemy. It is unnecessary to dwell on these reports respecting it. Considered, however, the brilliant victory at the Chesapeake, it is not deemed to be a presumption to say that it has not been captured. If the loss has been as mentioned, it would be a wholly unforeseen, and a very unfortunate event.

Great difficulties seem to be impending at this time in consequence of the bold and dignified stand taken by the British against the French. Gallatin from Russia without question, he removed from the treasury, and this will create

Nothing of importance has yet been done in either house of congress, or rather nothing has transpired which excites any great degree of interest. The lower house has been principally occupied on contested elections, and the question relative to stenography—but it is very well known that such warm and animated debate has taken place in the Senate on executive business, although they have been in session every day since the session commenced. The subject discussed were not generally known, yet sufficient has been made public to warrant the belief that their business has been of a very important nature. The mission of Gallatin has excited a degree of warmth that body seldom or never before witnessed; and it is pretty well ascertained, that his appointment will not be confirmed, unless he be first removed from the president from the treasury. In the event of his removal, it is believed that Mr. Speaker Clay will be placed at the head of that department. If Gallatin had not been hurried from the country just at the moment he was, there is no probability that he would have gone to Russia, if we may judge from the disapprobation that has marked the conduct of the senate as to his appointment. What may be their decision is not known; but from the circumstance that has been made against making so important an office as that of Secretary of the Treasury a sinecure, it is believed, and with good reason, that Gallatin's removal must be made a preliminary to a confirmation of his embassy. Those who were formerly the friends of administration, and seemed ready to approve their policy to the utmost extent, are now the most violent against that system of destructive measures pursued by them, and which has so often been urged out against the distressed situation of our country. The conduct of Mr. Madison in relation to Gallatin, seems like dictating to the senate what must be done without even consulting them on the propriety of any particular feature in his policy. He may create offices, and fill them, and because the appointments were made during a recess of the national legislature, he would seem to insinuate that what he had done, must of course be sanctioned at their next meeting. It is to be hoped, however, that he will find his calculations have been made with too great rapidity, and that the senate will exercise their prerogative to the fullest extent. We see Mr. Gallatin sent from the country on a foreign mission, but two weeks previous to a meeting of congress, evidently shows that some doubt was entertained by the president whether his nomination would be confirmed by the senate. It is believed by many who are noticed with attention the signs of the times, that this mission is a kind of political pantomime, got up by the cabinet to amuse the people of this country, and gull them into a belief that nothing is more anxiously desired by our chief magistrate than peace. But fortunately it has been so badly played off that the effect which was intended has not been produced, and instead of blinding, has opened the eyes of many. It is quite unnecessary to remark further on the deliberations of the senate, for a short time only is necessary to disclose events, which will excite interest in every American bosom. What will be the fate of the long catalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very uncertain; but it is thought by many who have had an opportunity of mixing with members of different parties, that they will not be carried into operation. The resolutions of Mr. Webster, calling on the president for certain information relative to a repeal of the French decrees, will doubtless produce much animated debate when they are called up to be discussed. As yet the attention of the house has been confined to business, which is of little or no importance to the public.

Much anxiety yet prevails respecting the fate of the Chesapeake. Whether she has been captured or not, has never yet been ascertained, but there is too much reason to apprehend that this has been the case. A variety of reports of a very contradictory nature have been in circulation, respecting the engagement, and but very few of them are entitled to the least degree of credit. Some have gone so far as to say that she is certainly captured, and that it was effected by very dishonorable means; but as no official account has yet appeared, it is unnecessary to indulge in idle conjectures respecting it. Considering, however, the brilliant victory achieved by Lawrence on a recent occasion, we do not deem it presumption to say, that he has not disgraced himself or country on the present. If the loss has been occasioned, as mentioned, it was by an accident wholly unforeseen, and consequently unavoidable.

Great difficulties seem to exist in the mind at this time in consequence of the bold and dignified stand the senate has taken against them. Rather than allow Gallatin from Russia, he will, without question, be removed from the treasury, and this will create a schism

which it will be difficult to reconcile. Mr. Madison is certainly reduced to a very singular dilemma by the opposition to his favorite schemes, from those who but a short time since would have followed any path he should please to mark out for them.

ORATION OF MR. CUSTIS, OF ARLINGTON, Delivered at the Celebration of the RUSSIAN VICTORIES, on the 5th instant.

Though feeble in health, yet being honoured as your choice, I will humbly endeavour to execute the task which your too partial favour has assigned me.

The purpose of this association, is at once novel & interesting. It has heretofore been deemed a full measure of duty for nations to celebrate events which may have had immediate relation to themselves, but generous America will set to the world a nobler example, and forgetting for a moment that selfish impulse, which directs our feelings to our own immediate welfare, let us evince a laudable sympathy, in the welfare of others.

When we fought for liberty, many were the foreign bosoms, which beat in unison with our cause. Perhaps under the fur garment of the distant Russian, America and her efforts may have excited that cheering warmth, which virtuous bosoms nourish. Then reciprocate the generous feeling, and shew to the world, that grateful for our own liberties, we deem it a bounden duty, to rejoice in the liberties of others. Sure, Americans should feel interest, in the successes of those who war for the right of self-government, whatever may be the time they inhabit, and wish strength to the arm, which strikes for national liberty, whether it wield the lance of the Cossack or the Highlander's claymore.

Amid those great events, which of late years have so convulsed the civilized world, the invasion of Russia forms a most grand and predominant feature. It seems as if the last energies of Europe were aroused to this consummate struggle. Napoleon mighty in genius, and vast in resources, like a Colossus, had long bestride the European World, and tired with the rage of conquest, sought to plant his standard on the banks of the Neva. His march is like the Siroc of the desert, spreading ruin and desolation around him—his course is known by the smoke of villages cooling in human blood—his triumphs are heard in the lamentations of human misery. The host of Prussia retires—all seems his prey, until urged by high destiny he seeks to rest from his labours in the Palace of the Czars, and finds in the flames of Moscow a funeral pyre for his ambition. Immortal Moscow!—Magnanimous people! Who rather than their ancient capital could afford to the Tyrant a domicile, seize the torch, and fire at once, the altars of their God, the temples of their Saints, and the sepulchre of their Kings—And are these the people whom the world has been pleased to denominate Barbarians? True—the sun of science hath as yet but feebly twinkled in their frozen clime, but by Heaven, this late act of theirs would have done honour to the most splendid era of ancient virtue—Aye, it would have immortalized Old Rome even in her Fabian age, or Lacedaemon in the days of Leonidas.

Though Moscow remains but a heap of blackened ruins, still from its ashes may be reared a gem of purest, brightest value. I mean its great example: which tells to the nations of the world, that when a people are resolved to serve their own rulers, and obey their own laws, among that people corruption can never enter, nor can tyrants subdue them.—Had the Austrians, the Italian or the Swiss, fired his Vienna, his Milan, or his Berne, Europe might long since have been saved. Their misfortunes have taught them an useful lesson, but now, if after the wisdom, which burning Moscow has thrown upon surrounding nations, they are again enslaved, a long night of tyranny must overshadow a despairing world.

From the history of these events, let nations learn to place a firm reliance on the all-wise disposer of human affairs, who even in her darkest day, raised up for Russia the avenger of his country's wrongs, the aged, the illustrious Koutsoff. This venerable chief had been the soldier of other wars. His spring of youth first budded in the fields of honour; his meridian summer blazed high on the walls of Ouzatchoff, and though age may fade the leaf of his autumn, stern winter can never wither a leaf of the laurel which binds his silver brow—it must bloom, even amid his native snows.

Russia go on! Thine own chains broken, break thou the chains of others. Loose from the fell Tyrants' Car the panting nations, who too long have tugged under his merciless lash. They faint and fall, unless speedily relieved. Grey warrior of the North! If thine aged frame can bear more honours, go, whet thy avenging sword on the tomb of Savaarrow, and again thunder in the plains of Italy—climb the glacier steep, where the descendants of Tell pine in ignominious bondage, and sigh for their national liberty. Burst that confederated, linked only by power, not fury, conquering banner, till it shall feel the breezes of the Rhine.—Then pause! Give to each nation the government it may choose, and

retiring to the polar forests, the blessing of millions will cheer thy declining days, and a brilliant halo of glory encircle thy immortal fame. The name of Koutsoff, will not be ranked with the destroyers of nations, but will proudly swell the list of virtuous heroes, with Vasa, with Tell, with Wallace, with Washington, deliverers of their country, and benefactors of man.

Ere we leave the field of fame, let us pay due homage to the memory of the brave. Bagnation the prince of Russian chivalry, the patriot, the hero, now sleeps in the bed of honour! But not unremembered hath he fallen—for whenever the roving Cossack shall gallop over Borodino's plain, his wild and warlike eye will rest with delight on the Tumulus which contains Bagnation's ashes.

Russia farewell!—So long as thou shalt wield the sword of justice, the deliverance of nations mark the progress of thy march, may the Eagle of Victory perch on thy standard, and the prayers of rescued humanity speed the triumph of thine arms.

Americans! let the events which have lately distinguished the theatre of Europe, be held up as a mirror, in which you may view the fate of nations, and learn to protect your own from those evils, which have befallen so many others. Think not because a vast ocean intervenes, the frantic ambition which has desolated the fairest portion of the old world, will look unconcerned toward the new. It was customary with chieftains of other days, to pause in the high career of ambition. Rome's great Julius, when arrived at the Rubicon, debated with himself whether he should pass those limits prescribed by the laws, and infringe those liberties which his illustrious family had founded, and himself sworn to protect; and Philip's war-like son, when in the midst of submissive nations, listened to counsel, and retraced his conquering steps. But what limits, what barriers shall ever curb Napoleon's ambition. Think you, that he, who hath scaled the Alps, would not attempt the Andes? And that mighty genius, which soared the Chamois from the snowy heights of St. Bernard, would too disturb the lonely Condor, on the cloud capt summits of the Chimborazo.

We should have thought, that the monster's ravenous maw must have long ere this been gorged with human sacrifice; but we should remember, that the marked characteristic of the Royal Tiger is, that if once he tastes of human blood, he abandons not the banquet while a victim remains within his reach.

But, happy Americans, you enjoy this tyrant's love!—There was a time, when a tyrant's love would have gone hardly down in my country—it was in the stern pure age of the Republic—He loves you, forsooth! yes! as Polyphemus loved Ulysses—with one hand he beckons you to friendship, with the other grasps a stone for your destruction.

Americans, if in steering the national bark through the tempestuous seas, which now surround it, but two courses are left us—the one to meet the embrace of this hungry Scylla—the other to combat the roaring Charybdis of the main—kindred genius of my country, seize the helm and nobly dare the gulf. If we perish, a ray of glory will gleam distant on the horizon of our fame; but if ever we permit the arms of the monster to entwine our liberties, we are strangled without a struggle!

Returning from abroad the delighted American beholds rich triumphs at home. They seem like an Elysian dream, from which we fear to awaken; but the vision hath passed away, the glorious truth bursts like the morning light upon our ravished senses, and we hail with ecstasy, the rising of our Naval Sun.

Twelve months ago could a man have been found hardy enough to assert that America should meet in equal combat the mistress of the main, and that too upon her usurped element, and there should deal her a harder measure of battle, than she hath dealt even to her meanest foe, that man would have been called a fool. But now, my friends, the experiment has been so oft repeated, that we have proved to our country and an admiring world, the glorious fact, that we too can "march upon the mountain wave"—we too can share "in the empire of the deep."

Our noble fine fellows, have so well employed their time, that already are they teachers of that very science in which their enemy has always claimed the mastership, and American seamen deserve a patent right for the destruction of armed vessels, on principles and practice wholly their own.

Nay, even were great Nelson living, whose last sigh still dwells in glory on Trafalgar's wave, his generous soul would have given to his enemy, the just meed of praise.

On the outermost cliff which overlooks the main, we should erect a naval trophy, adorned with the busts of our heroes, that when the future sailor boy shall thither roam, his delighted eye may rest on the monument of our early fame, and his youthful heart be fired with a generous emulation.

And who have achieved these glories? The nurslings who have long fed at the bosom of public bounty, and gambolled in the sunshine of public patronage and protection—Say rather—it is the neglected children of our Washington—they who for a long, long time have endured their country's scorn, and been deemed unworthy of her confidence or esteem. Yet when dangers assail, and misfortunes press hard on their native land, see them mindful of the example of their chief, forget their wrongs, and shew their generous nature. And are these the men, who but the other day bore the hard names of traitors and of Tories? And has it been left for traitors and Tories to strike Britannia's flag upon the ocean? My country for shame! Will you never know your friends? So when your old soldier died, the brave, the virtuous Lingam, these tender epithets were the cruel comforts of his parting hour—They were the tender mercies offered to soothe an hero, at the end of a blameless life—They were the pious blessings with which he closed his eyes forever! Americans have you forgotten this old man's wrongs? There is a God of justice and humanity, who may forget you.

Let us go back for a moment to that gloomy, yet interesting period when in pious assemblage, we paid our last duties, to the memory of the brave—You must all remember that while I feebly breathed my poor tributes of praise to this manes of the martyred Lingam, I dared to say, that the hand, which should "nail the flag of my country to the mast" would belong to one of those, who then bore their country's odium and persecution. I thought I knew my brethren—knew those fellows to be of no mongrel breed, but the true, legitimate children of our chief, and such, most worthily, have their deeds proved them to be.

Encouraged by success in one prophecy, I prophesy again, and now will say that the heart, which shall direct the energies of this great nation, to the accomplishment of that high destiny the meritorious life of her Washington founded, must feel the principles, and be warmed by the virtues of that immortal man!

How doth every day, more and more bring to our view, that wisdom & foresight, which distinguished the father of our country?—He, to whose humble grave, this ungrateful nation hath not yet rolled, even one poor stone. It was he, first laid those keels, which now triumphant plough the main. He first hoisted that flag, which now flies victorious on our conquering decks.

How acceptable to the shade of our parent, must be the glorious deeds of his children.—They rise like a grateful incense to cheer his departed spirit, in the realms of bliss.

Go on my brethren, the eye of the chief still rests on his beloved country. His affections are coincident with his glory. However she may have forgotten her duties to you, forget not the high duties, which you owe to the land of your birth. If she deny you her honours and rewards, there is left you the sweet consolation of having deserved them. It remains not to say, whether our rulers are wicked, or unwise. If so we but share in the common fate of nations, all of whom at some time or other have been unfortunate in these respects. An enemy's anchor, now clings to our soil. Be firm my friends, be mindful of the heroic fame of your fathers; hug to your hearts your recent triumphs, and shew to posterity, and the world, that in the hour of danger, Americans will venerate their laws, and give their lives to the liberties of their country.

Samuel Ridout, Esq. has been appointed one of the Executive Council, vice Walter Dorsey, Esq. resigned.

Millinery & Fancy Store.

The Ladies of Annapolis and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that

ELIZABETH HURST,

Has just received an Elegant Assortment of

Straw Bonnets & Hats,

Among which are some of the newest patterns. Also an elegant assortment of

RIBBONS

Plain and Pearl edge, Velvets, Artificial Flowers, Silk Cords, Shenal, and Gimps, Silk Laces & Paris Net, White and Coloured Satins, Virginia Silks, Laventines, Plain and Plaided Mantuas, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Figured, Plain, and Plaided Kid Gloves Extra Long and Short, Catguts, Fans, &c.

June 17. 3w.

FERRY

ACROSS THE CHESAPEAKE.

The fast sailing sloop Caroline, is now ready to convey passengers, horses, carriages, &c. across the Chesapeake Bay, from Annapolis to Broad Creek, on Kent-Island, Eastern Shore of Maryland. The distance only ten miles; by much the shortest route. A careful, sober, obliging captain is employed. Ferry Office at Mr. Jacob Slemaker's, near the dock.

R. I. JONES.

N. B. The editors of the Easton Star and People's Monitor, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's county.

R. I. J.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the citizens of the first Election District, will take place on Saturday the 26th inst. at a spring near Mr. Joseph Watkins's Blacksmith shop, within a short distance of South River church. The attendance of as many of the gentlemen of the other districts, as can possibly make it convenient to attend, is also requested.

June 17.

Vaccine Matter.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for VACCINATION, hereby gives notice, that genuine vaccine matter will be furnished to any Physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post—and the requisite fee, five dollars, (in the current bank paper of any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person, who can read and write, to secure his own family from the small pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or expense.

All letters on this subject, to and from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,
U. S. Agent for Vaccination,
Baltimore.

June 17. 3w.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed to the City of Baltimore, No. 121, Market street, where he intends carrying on the DRY GOOD business, under the firm of White & Sewell, he particularly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment to him in Baltimore, or to Ridgely & Pindell, Annapolis, who are authorised to give receipts for any monies paid them on his account.

GIDEON WHITE.

June 17. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giving judgments in all cases of appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.

By order,
THS. HARRIS, Jun. Clk.
Annapolis, June 17. tsm.

TAXES.

The period has arrived compelling me to enter actively upon the discharge of my official duties as collector of Anne Arundel county, and having allotted to myself for collection, a large district of the county, frequent applications at the residences of persons for the payment of taxes will of course be impracticable, therefore I am induced by a feeling consideration for individual convenience, to publish this general notice, hoping it may have the effect to induce every person concerned to prepare to meet the call when made. To say that I naturally feel inclined to show indulgence, would be unnecessary; it is proved by numerous instances; but weighty considerations make it an imperative duty to complete the collection within the time prescribed by law; for, although it may be alleged, the circumstances of the times has in many cases lessened the facility of raising money, this may be urged with equal force against me, by those who have claims on the levy list; therefore my particular desire is to do equal justice. Those of my friends who have facilitated my collection, by making payment of their taxes to Mr. William Warfield, at Mr. Joseph Evans's store, will please accept my sincere thanks, and I again solicit a continuation of their favours in the same way. Mr. Warfield is authorised to receive monies and pass receipts.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Collector A. A. County.

June 10.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of John Wasteneys, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, from the orphans court of said county. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those who are in any manner indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

JOHN C. WEEMS, Adm.

D. S. N. W. A.

June 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Doctor Charles Alexander Warfield, deceased, are requested to present them without delay, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.

Gustavus Warfield, Adm'r.
Charles Alex. Warfield, 2d Adm'r.
May 24, 1813. 4w.

nothing of importance has yet been done in either house of congress, or rather nothing has transpired which excites any great degree of interest. The lower house has been principally occupied on contested elections, and the question relative to stenography—but it is very well known that such warm and animated debate has taken place in the Senate on executive business, although they have been in session every day since the session commenced. The subject discussed were not generally known, yet sufficient has been made public to warrant the belief that their business has been of a very important nature. The mission of Gallatin has excited a degree of warmth that body seldom or never before witnessed; and it is pretty well ascertained, that his appointment will not be confirmed, unless he be first removed from the president from the treasury. In the event of his removal, it is believed that Mr. Speaker Clay will be placed at the head of that department. If Gallatin had not been hurried from the country just at the moment he was, there is no probability that he would have gone to Russia, if we may judge from the disapprobation that has marked the conduct of the senate as to his appointment. What may be their decision is not known; but from the circumstance that has been made against making so important an office as that of Secretary of the Treasury a sinecure, it is believed, and with good reason, that Gallatin's removal must be made a preliminary to a confirmation of his embassy. Those who were formerly the friends of administration, and seemed ready to approve their policy to the utmost extent, are now the most violent against that system of destructive measures pursued by them, and which has so often been urged out against the distressed situation of our country. The conduct of Mr. Madison in relation to Gallatin, seems like dictating to the senate what must be done without even consulting them on the propriety of any particular feature in his policy. He may create offices, and fill them, and because the appointments were made during a recess of the national legislature, he would seem to insinuate that what he had done, must of course be sanctioned at their next meeting. It is to be hoped, however, that he will find his calculations have been made with too great rapidity, and that the senate will exercise their prerogative to the fullest extent. We see Mr. Gallatin sent from the country on a foreign mission, but two weeks previous to a meeting of congress, evidently shows that some doubt was entertained by the president whether his nomination would be confirmed by the senate. It is believed by many who are noticed with attention the signs of the times, that this mission is a kind of political pantomime, got up by the cabinet to amuse the people of this country, and gull them into a belief that nothing is more anxiously desired by our chief magistrate than peace. But fortunately it has been so badly played off that the effect which was intended has not been produced, and instead of blinding, has opened the eyes of many. It is quite unnecessary to remark further on the deliberations of the senate, for a short time only is necessary to disclose events, which will excite interest in every American bosom. What will be the fate of the long catalogue of tax bills reported by the committee of ways and means, is very uncertain; but it is thought by many who have had an opportunity of mixing with members of different parties, that they will not be carried into operation. The resolutions of Mr. Webster, calling on the president for certain information relative to a repeal of the French decrees, will doubtless produce much animated debate when they are called up to be discussed. As yet the attention of the house has been confined to business, which is of little or no importance to the public.

Great difficulties seem to exist in the mind at this time in consequence of the bold and dignified stand the senate has taken against them. Rather than allow Gallatin from Russia, he will, without question, be removed from the treasury, and this will create a schism

which it will be difficult to reconcile. Mr. Madison is certainly reduced to a very singular dilemma by the opposition to his favorite schemes, from those who but a short time since would have followed any path he should please to mark out for them.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. 22.]

GAZETTE—EXTRA.

Annapolis, Tuesday Evening, June 29.

From the Federal Gazette of yesterday.

COMMUNICATED.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk dated June 24.

"Since the English re-embarked a number of deserters from them have come in and been taken in the woods; I have seen about 30, mostly Frenchmen:—Report says the number is from 150 to 200."

It is generally believed that Adm. Cockburn was shot in one of the barges, there is a general officer found, with epaulettes on, and (as is said) recognised to be him.

We are still apprehensive of the enemy making further attempts; their ships continue in the same situation. All the militia here are under arms, it is supposed we have from 7000 to 8000 men in Norfolk, all in fine spirits. The deserters say the enemy have about 4000 troops on board, and had intended attacking Norfolk to-day."

A gentleman from Richmond, who came passenger in the stage from Washington informs, that Maj. Corbin is not killed, as was at first supposed, but only wounded in the arm. And that the burning of the two houses, (mentioned in the Norfolk account) gave rise to the report that Hampton was burned.

HAMPTON TAKEN.

Ledger Office, Norfolk.

Friday, June 25.

Until this morning, the enemy made no movement of importance. About 5 o'clock the British made an attack by land and water upon Hampton. One party landed about 5 miles above that place, while another proceeded directly by water. Our information is derived from a person who saw what passed from this side of Hampton Roads. He states that the firing was kept up for one hour and 45 minutes, when it ceased, and he distinctly saw the barges row into the creek, and land at Hampton. The firing from the Fort ceased with that of the musketry. We cannot state what became of the troops stationed there,

but it is to be hoped they have escaped. The force was, as we understood, between six and eight hundred.

Two houses were set on fire by the rockets, but our informant thinks the fire was extinguished.

RICHMOND, (Va.) June 26, 12 o'clock. Brought by express this morning, at 1 o'clock in the night of the 26th of June.

"Mr. Scott has this moment arrived from York—he informs that an express had arrived there about 1 o'clock yesterday with the dreadful melancholy news of the capture of Hampton. The express was sent to an officer of the 115th regiment who was in York, from Col. Howard, ordering him to repair to the Halfway House between Hampton and York, as Hampton had been taken possession of by the enemy. I shall order my Regiment out immediately—the greater portion to rendezvous at Williamsburg; the balance at York. In haste,

Yours with respect, &c.

WILLIAM WALKER

Col. Commandant of the 68th Regiment, V. M.

James Barbour, Esq.

The Express arrived at 1 o'clock this morning—and the Council were immediately convened. Measures were promptly taken and are in a train of rapid execution. The militia of New Kent and Charles City have been called out by the Executive. The militia of Chesterfield and Hanover have been ordered, the 1st to rendezvous at Broad Rock, and the last at the Oaks. Two troops of cavalry, viz. from Powhatan and Goochland have also been called out by the Executive.

The militia of Warwick, York, James City and Elizabeth City, have also been called out by their colonels commandant.

"The Express is an intelligent man and states the attack commenced yesterday morning at 4, by water—Congreve Rockets led the way which set fire to Hampton. The enemy had effected a landing at Hampton—they were met gallantly by our militia—maj. Gowen L. Cor-

bin of York county is killed—and capt. Robert Anderson of Williamsburg, either killed or taken prisoner—they are both brave men—strange to tell the British are said to have about 30 troops. What was the extent of the loss on our side cannot be ascertained—it is believed that most of our troops were retiring to the Half-Way House, which was to be a rendezvous for the surrounding militia.

BOSTON, JUNE 24.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

Yesterday arrived at this port ship Henry, capt. Gardiner, 5 days from Halifax. In this ship came passenger, Mr. CHEW, late purser of the frigate Chesapeake. Mr. C. is the bearer of the official account of the capture of the United States' frigate Chesapeake, from the senior surviving Officer, (Lieut. Budd.)

Mr. Chew informs, that Lieut. Ludlow, died of his wounds the 13th and was buried with military honors. Also, that the Chesapeake, had 48 men killed, and 97 wounded—13 of which have since died—Peter Adams boatswain, among the number—that the officer of the Shannon, acknowledged they had three officers and 28 men killed, and 56 wounded—20 of which he was informed have since died—that the explosion on board the Chesapeake was the Arm-chest, which blew up—occasioned by a hand-grenade thrown from on board the Shannon, and that the loss of the Chesapeake was in consequence of every officer being killed and wounded. He also informs, that the Shannon had part of the crew of the Tenedos, and that the total number of men she had on board was 376.

The Shannon was so much injured from the fire of the Chesapeake, that it was with difficulty they could get her into port, by bailing and pumping.

The Frederick Augustus, taken by the Sir John Sherbrooke, on her passage from Cadiz, had been cleared and was to sail for Newport with all the surviving officers of the Chesapeake, except Lieut. Budd and three midshipmen, who had to remain and return with the crew.

HARRISON.

Shelby.

om Maj. General

Secretary of

AD-QUARTERS,

June 6, 1813.

Received an express

re Lake this evening

that our troops

g. Gen. Chandler,

o'clock this morn-

of the British and

by some strange

loss was small

and the enemy

and driven from

g. Gens. Chandler

taken prisoners.

ed to ascertain the

company of artillery

commenced. Gen.

ted to be among

enemy; Colonel

ly wounded and fell

with 60 prisoners of

a reg. The whole

my is 230. They

th a request to bury

m. Lewis, accompa-

en. Boyd, goes on to

and of the advanced

honour to be sir, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

In Armstrong,

at War.

P. S. June 8—The enemy's fleet

has passed this place—two ships and

4 schooners.

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

Extract from a private letter, dated

Fort George 8th of June, to the

Secretary of War.

"The enemy considering himself

pursued, took post at the road of

the Lake, waiting the arrival of

Proctor (who has left Malden) and

taking the chance of other succours

from below.

"Winder was detached on the

1st inst. to dislodge him. He car-

ried with him his own brigade and

one regiment from Boyd's brigade.

On Thursday Chandler (for whom

the command was intended) follow-

ed with the remainder of Boyd's

brigade. The British Gen. (Vin-

cent) anticipated the blow and at-

tacked our troops at 2 o'clock in

the morning of the 6th. Chandler

and Winder, and the deputy quar-

ter-master General Vandeventer,

were made prisoners early in the

action. The command devolved up-

on Colonel Burn of the dragoons.

The enemy were beaten and routed,

leaving 250 behind him—but ac-

cording to our northern tactics we

disdained to press a beaten enemy.

We gave him time to collect and

fight once more. Lewis and Boyd

are under marching orders for the

command of the advance. Our loss

does not exceed 30. [Ibid.]

DISASTROUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June

16, four o'clock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the Steam-boat, which arrived

at three o'clock this afternoon, we

have received additional information

respecting our army under Generals

Winder and Chandler. The first of

the articles below, is a letter from

our attentive correspondent at Can-

andaigua. The other articles are

copied from the Albany Gazette.

We regret to add to the intelli-

gence below, that just before the

Steam-boat sailed, an express arriv-

ed at Albany, announcing, that soon

after our troops had rallied from

their surprise, and put the enemy to

flight, a British reinforcement arriv-

ed upon the field: that the whole of

our army of 2000 men who survived

the contest were compelled to sur-

render as prisoners of war. This

disastrous intelligence we have re-

ceived from the captain of the steam-

boat and several respectable passen-

gers.

(From our Correspondent.)

CANANDAIGUA, June 10th.

A letter by this evening's western

mail, states a report, which is be-

lieved, that there has been a battle

at 40 mile creek, (nearly the head

of Lake Ontario) where the defeat-

ed British had concentrated their

forces—that our army of 2000 men,

under Generals Winder and Chan-

dler, who had pursued them, were

attacked in open day. Before our

line could be formed, to receive the

attack, the enemy sallying forth, cut

off about 80 of them, among them

Winder and Chandler, and retreat-

ed.

We have another report of a bat-

tle on the Lake, off Oswego. But

this cannot be true, as the British

naval force appeared off Niagara 2

days ago. I believe they have the

command on the Lake. Their new

frigate is out.

N. B. It is said that Proctor, from

Malden has formed a junction with

the British at Forty Mile Creek.

P. S. 10 o'clock P. M.—A gen-

tleman just arrived from Buffalo

says, on Monday there was a very

heavy cannonade at the mouth of

the river Niagara—a person cross-

ed over to Erie to enquire if the

cause of it was known there—while

there, an express came to Col. Pres-

ton to march for Newark, with all

his force. It is expected the enemy

had landed a force at that place, and

that Fort George is their object to

regain. Should they be formidable

all we have gained will be lost, per-

haps, and with it our army in Cana-

da! We are full of anxiety to hear

the result. We fear the worst.

From the Albany Gazette.

Tidings from our army in Upper

Canada.

An officer from Buffalo states,

that on Monday last a very heavy

and incessant firing had been heard

at that place, in the direction of

the Forty Mile Creek, where the

retreating British army was suppos-

ed to have made a stand, and where

it was conjectured, they had been

come up with and attacked by the

American troops under Generals

Winder and Chandler.

Col. Preston had been ordered

from Fort Erie, with the troops at

that post, to join Generals Winder

and Chandler by forced marches—

The next Buffalo mail will probab-

ly bring important tidings. The

British fleet were said to be on the

Lake, and it was believed they had

troops on board, probably intended

for Little York. The report of

Gen. Lewis having landed with a

body of men at the latter place is

contradicted.

Since the above was in type, we

have been favoured with the follow-

ing additional articles from the

west.

Communicated by the Editor of the

Geneva Gazette.

GENEVA, JUNE 11.

By a letter we are informed that

an express reached Niagara 5th inst.

informing that the night before the

British made a forced march of 15

miles, surprised our pickets whom

they killed and took and marched

into camp, and had it not been for

the undaunted bravery of the 5th

regiment would have succeeded;

that this regiment made a bold stand,

kept the British at bay, until our

army formed when the attack be-

came general. We succeeded in

driving the enemy back to their en-

trenchments with considerable loss.

The British Gen. Vincent was kill-

ed; our dragoons gave them hot

chase, and took 60 prisoners. The

loss of killed on both sides not yet

ascertained. Gens. Winder and

Chandler.

missing in the action of the 29th

May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor.

KILLED—20 privates, regulars,

and 1 volunteer.

WOUNDED—1 Lieut. Col. 3

2d Lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 non-

commissioned officers, 1 musician,

and 68 privates, regulars, and 1 mu-

sician and 2 privates volunteers.

MISSING—2 non-commissioned

officers, 7 privates regulars, 1 non-

commissioned officer, 1 musician and

15 privates, volunteers.

Aggregate loss—110 regulars and

21 volunteers. Number not known

but not to exceed 25 militia. Total

156.

WM. SWANN.

Maj. 2d regt. inf. and act'g adj. gen.

Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

N. B. About 400 of the regular

troops sustained the heat of the ac-

tion; these consisted chiefly of the 1st

regt. light dragoons, some of the 9th

21st and a few of the 23d infantry, 3d

and light artillery.

REPORT of the enemy's loss in the

action of the 29th May, 1813, at

Sackett's Harbor.

Adj. Gen. Gray, col. Moody,

Major Edwards, 1 captain and 25

rank and file found dead in the field.

Two captains and 20 rank and file

found wounded in the field.

Two capt's, 1 ensign and 32 rank

and file made prisoners.

In addition to the above many

were killed and wounded in their

boats by the militia and Albany vol-

unteers while effecting a landing; a

number were likewise carried off the

field by the enemy, previous to the

commencement of his retreat.

WM. SWANN.

Maj. 2d inf. and act'g adj. gen.

Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1813.

No. 22.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

Copy of a despatch from Brig. Gen. Brown, to the Secretary of War, Head-Quarters, Sackett's Harbour, June 1, 1813.

SIR—You will have received my despatch of the 29th ult. written from the field of battle, and stating generally, that this post had been attacked by Sir George Prevost, and that we had succeeded in repulsing him, principally owing to the gallantry of Col. Backus and the regular troops under his immediate command. Now I beg leave to offer to you the events of that day more in detail.

On the 25th ult. I received a letter from Gen. Dearborn, requesting me to repair to this post for the purpose of taking the command. Knowing that Lt. Col. Backus, an officer of the first regiment of dragoons and of experience was here, I hesitated, as I would do no act which might wound his feelings. In the night of the 27th, I received a note from this officer by Maj. Swann, deputy quarter-master-general, joining in the request already made by Maj. Gen. Dearborn. I could no longer hesitate, and accordingly arrived at this post early in the morning of the 28th. These circumstances will explain how I came to be in command upon this occasion. Knowing well the ground, my arrangements for defence, in the event of an attack, were soon made.

In the course of the morning of the 28th, Lt. Chauncey of the navy came in from the Lake firing guns of alarm. Those of the same character, intended to bring in the militia were fired from the posts. The enemy's fleet soon after appeared accompanied by a large number of boats. Believing that he would land on the Peninsula, commonly called Horse-Island, I determined to meet him at the water's edge with such militia as I could collect and the Albany volunteers, under the command of Lt. Col. Mills; Lt. Col. Backus, with the regulars, formed a second line; the care of Fort Tompkins was committed to the regular artillery and some volunteers, and that Navy Point to Lt. Chauncey of the navy. If driven from my position, Lt. Col. Backus was ordered to advance and meet the head of the enemy's column, while rallying my corps. I was to fall on his flanks. Unable here to resist the enemy's attack, Lt. Chauncey was in that case to destroy the stores, &c. and retire to the south shore of the bay, out of Fort Volunteer, while I proceeded to occupy that fort as our main resource.

In the course of the 28th and during the nights of the 28th and 29th a considerable militia force came in, and were ordered to the water-side near Horse-Island, on which Lt. Col. Mills and his volunteers. Our strength at this point was now 500 men—all anxious for battle as far as professions would go. The moment it was light enough to discover the approach of the enemy we found his ships in line between Horse-Island and Stoney Point, and a few minutes afterwards 33 large boats filled with troops came off to the larger Indian or Garden-Island, under cover of the fire of his gunboats. My orders were, that the troops should lie close and reserve their fire till the enemy had approached so near that every shot might hit its object. It is, however, possible to execute such orders with raw troops unaccustomed to coordination. My orders were in case disobeyed. The whole line did not without effect—but in the moment while I was contemplating this, to my utter astonishment, they rose from their cover and fled. Lt. Mills fell gallantly in brave defence, endeavours to stop his men, was personally more fortunate, gathering together about 100 militia, and the immediate command of Captain McNitt of that corps, we saw ourselves on the rest of the enemy's left flank, and I trust, did the execution. It was during this

last movement that the regulars under Col. Backus first engaged the enemy—not was it long before they defeated him.

Hurrying to this point of action, I found the battle still raging, but with obvious advantage on our side. The result of the action, so glorious for the officers and soldiers of the regular army, has already been communicated in my letter of the 29th. Had not Gen. Prevost retreated most rapidly under the guns of his vessels, he would never have returned to Kingston.

One thing in this business is to be seriously regretted. In the midst of the conflict, fire was ordered to be set to the navy barracks and stores. This was owing to the infamous conduct of those who bro't information to Lt. Chauncey, that the battle was lost, and that to prevent the stores from falling into the enemy's hands, they must be destroyed.

The enemy's force consisted of 1000 picked men, led by Sir Geo. Prevost in person. Their fleet consisted of the new ship Wolfe, the Royal George, the Prince Regent, Earl of Moira, two armed sch'r's. and their gun and other boats.

Of the officers who distinguished themselves, I cannot but repeat the name of Lieut. Colonel Backus, who, praised be God! yet lives. Capt. McNitt's conduct was noble; he well deserves to be placed in the regular army—Major Swan, of the army, served as my adjt. gen. and was highly useful. Lt. Chauncey is a brave and honorable man. To him no blame can attach for what happened at Navy Point. He was deceived. Lieut. Col. Tuttle was in march for this post, but with every exertion was unable to reach it in time to take part in the action. This is felt by the colonel and every officer of his detachment, as a misfortune.

At the moment I am closing this communication, com. Chauncey has arrived with his squadron. This renders my longer stay here unnecessary. I shall therefore immediately return to my home.

I am, Sir, with the highest respect, &c.

JACOB BROWN.

Brig. Gen. of the N. Y. Militia.
The Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,
Secretary at War, Washington.

OFFICIAL.

REPORT of the killed, wounded & missing in the action of the 29th May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor.

KILLED—30 privates, regulars, and 1 volunteer.

WOUNDED—1 Lieut. Col. 3 2d Lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician, and 68 privates, regulars, and 1 musician and 2 privates volunteers.

MISSING—2 non-commissioned officers, 7 privates regulars, 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 musician and 15 privates, volunteers.

Aggregate loss—110 regulars and 21 volunteers. Number not known but not to exceed 25 militia. Total 136.

WM. SWANN.

Maj. 2d regt. inf. and act'g adj. gen. Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

N. B. About 400 of the regular troops sustained the heat of the action; these consisted chiefly of the 1st regt. light dragoons, some of the 9th, 21st and a few of the 23d infantry, 3d and light artillery.

REPORT of the enemy's loss in the action of the 29th May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor.

Adj. Gen. Gray, col. Moody, Major Edwards, 1 captain and 25 rank and file found dead in the field.

Two captains and 20 rank and file found wounded in the field.

Two capt's, 1 ensign, and 32 rank and file made prisoners.

In addition to the above many were killed and wounded in their boats by the militia and Albany volunteers while effecting a landing; a number were likewise carried off the field by the enemy, previous to the commencement of his retreat.

WM. SWANN.

Maj. 2d inf. and act'g adj. gen. Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

Copy of a letter from Gen. W. H. Harrison to his excellency, Gov. Shelby, dated,

"HEAD-QUARTERS,"

"FRANKLINTON, May 18th, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Before this reaches you, you will have heard that the siege of Fort Meigs was precipitately raised and the enemy had returned to Malden.

I have seen, by the papers, the steps taken by you to reinforce me, for which I beg you to accept my thanks.

I intended to have given you a full account of the siege, but as I know that Major Hawkins and Gen. Clay have both written to you, and the hour for the mail to close has nearly arrived, I can only state a few circumstances in addition to those contained in the enclosed extra gazette of this place. In this you will find Gen. Clay's report to me of his proceedings on the morning of the 5th inst. by which you will perceive that my orders were clearly delivered to him, and I have no doubt were as well understood by col. Dudley, and nothing could be more easy of execution; I had no less than 418 pounders, a 12 and 6 pounder, so placed as effectually to cover their retreat for two thirds of the way to the boats. But it appears that no disposition was made for a retreat, and some of those who got off assert that neither of the majors understood the object or the manner in which it was to be executed. Nothing can prove more clearly, the ease with which the whole party might have retired to the boats, than the circumstances of 180 having effected it with the incumbrance of some wounded; they were pursued by some Indians, but the latter dared not enter the plain which skirted the river for some distance, and did our men little or no injury. Never was there an opportunity more favorable for striking a brilliant stroke, than was presented on this occasion, if the plan had been properly pursued, the enemy were completely surprised and distracted.

When col. Dudley made the attack on the north west side of the river, ten boats loaded with troops were crossed a mile and a half below, but those never got to the scene of action till after it was over. Had col. Dudley retreated after having taken the batteries, or had he made a disposition to retreat in case of a defeat, all would have been well; he could have crossed the river, and supposing that he had lost one or two hundred men, he would have brought a reinforcement of 600 which would have enabled me to have taken the whole British force on this side the river; the Indians would then have abandoned gen. Proctor: the wind blew up the river, and he could not have gotten off, and the whole of his regulars and militia would have been captured. That these are not chimerical ideas are proved from the following circumstances:—Three hundred and twenty or thirty of our men took the batteries on this side of the river, put the whole of the enemy to flight, and took two officers and forty privates of the British grenadiers and light infantry. I could have spared a reinforcement of 250 men only, the British regulars and militia would all have been taken before they could have crossed the river; but I had not a single company to show.

At the suggestion of Gen. Clay, I had sent off under his command, all that part of his brigade that had reached the fort, and all the dragoons that I could mount, to assist Col. Dudley's men in recrossing the river; and I was thus deprived of their services at a most critical moment. With them I should have been enabled to drive off the Indians that annoyed, from a swamp into which they had hid themselves, the right flank of the detachment in its pursuit of the British troops. As it was, I was forced to recall our men when they were in full pursuit of the enemy, and every moment making prisoners. That the Indians would have abandoned the British that very night, if they had not succeeded against Colonel Dudley, is evident from numbers having left them with that circumstance in their favour.

I can say with confidence that the plan of the attack was approved by every officer that witnessed the scene. Even the British officers have acknowledged that they were completely surprised, and that they had not the least idea of our intentions until it burst upon them by the commencement of the firing on this side, after they had weakened themselves by making detachments to the other, that they were of no use, for they never reached the scene of action. I believe that every candid man in both armies will admit an unlucky blunder saved the enemy from destruction.

On the 10th and 11th instant, I caused the battle ground on the north side of the river to be well examined, and the bodies of our countrymen to be buried. Forty-five were all that could be found.

I shall set out for Cincinnati the day after to-morrow, and I shall do myself the honour of writing to you from thence.

With the greatest regard and esteem, I am, dear sir, your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

His Excel. Gov. Shelby.

Copy of a letter from Maj. General Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Fort George, June 5, 1813.

SIR—I have received an express from the head of the Lake this evening, with intelligence that our troops commanded by Brig. Gen. Chandler, were attacked at 2 o'clock this morning by the whole of the British and Indian forces, and by some strange fatality, though our loss was small (not exceeding 30) and the enemy completely routed and driven from the field, both Brig. Gens. Chandler and Winder were taken prisoners. They had advanced to ascertain the situation of a company of artillery when the attack commenced. Gen. Vincent is reported to be among the killed of the enemy; Colonel Clark was mortally wounded and fell into our hands, with 60 prisoners of the 49th British regt. The whole loss of the enemy is 250. They sent in a flag with a request to bury their dead. Gen. Lewis, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Boyd, goes on to take the command of the advanced troops.

I have the honour to be sir, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,
Secretary at War.

P. S. June 8—The enemy's fleet has passed this place—two ships and 4 schooners.

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

Extract from a private letter, dated Fort George 8th of June, to the Secretary of War.

"The enemy considering himself pursued, took post at the road of the Lake, waiting the arrival of Proctor (who has left Malden) and taking the chance of other succours from below.

"Winder was detached on the 1st inst. to dislodge him. He carried with him his own brigade and one regiment from Boyd's brigade. On Thursday Chandler (for whom the command was intended) followed with the remainder of Boyd's brigade. The British Gen. (Vincent) anticipated the blow and attacked our troops at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th. Chandler and Winder, and the deputy quarter-master General Vandeventer, were made prisoners early in the action. The command devolved upon Colonel Burn of the dragoons. The enemy were beaten and routed, leaving 250 behind him—but according to our northern tactics we disdained to press a beaten enemy. We gave him time to collect and fight once more. Lewis and Boyd are under marching orders for the command of the advance. Our loss does not exceed 30. [Ibid.]

DISASTROUS INTELLIGENCE.

New-York, Wednesday, June

16, four o'clock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the Steam-boat, which arrived at three o'clock this afternoon, we have received additional information respecting our army under Generals Winder and Chandler. The first of

the articles below, is a letter from our attentive correspondent at Canandaigua. The other articles are copied from the Albany Gazette.

We regret to add to the intelligence below, that just before the Steam-boat sailed, an express arrived at Albany, announcing, that soon after our troops had rallied from their surprise, and put the enemy to flight, a British reinforcement arrived upon the field: that the whole of our army of 2000 men who survived the contest were compelled to surrender as prisoners of war. This disastrous intelligence we have received from the captain of the steam-boat and several respectable passengers.

(From our Correspondent.)

CANANDAIGUA, June 10th.

A letter by this evening's western mail, states a report, which is believed, that there has been a battle at 40 mile creek, (nearly the head of Lake Ontario) where the defeated British had concentrated their forces—that our army of 2000 men, under Generals Winder and Chandler, who had pursued them, were attacked in open day. Before our line could be formed, to receive the attack, the enemy sallying forth, cut off about 80 of them, among them Winder and Chandler, and retreated.

We have another report of a battle on the Lake, off Oswego. But this cannot be true, as the British naval force appeared off Niagara 2 days ago. I believe they have the command on the Lake. Their new frigate is out.

N. B. It is said that Proctor, from Malden has formed a junction with the British at Forty Mile Creek.

P. S. 10 o'clock P. M.—A gentleman just arrived from Buffalo says, on Monday there was a very heavy cannonade at the mouth of the river Niagara—a person crossed over to Erie to enquire if the cause of it was known there—while there, an express came to Col. Preston to march for Newark, with all his force. It is expected the enemy had landed a force at that place, and that Fort George is their object to regain. Should they be formidable all we have gained will be lost, perhaps, and with it our army in Canada! We are full of anxiety to hear the result. We fear the worst.

From the Albany Gazette.

Tidings from our army in Upper Canada.

An officer from Buffalo states, that on Monday last a very heavy and incessant firing had been heard at that place, in the direction of the Forty Mile Creek, where the retreating British army was supposed to have made a stand, and where it was conjectured, they had been come up with and attacked by the American troops under Generals Winder and Chandler.

Col. Preston had been ordered from Fort Erie, with the troops at that post, to join Generals Winder and Chandler by forced marches. The next Buffalo mail will probably bring important tidings. The British fleet were said to be on the Lake, and it was believed they had troops on board, probably intended for Little York. The report of Gen. Lewis having landed with a body of men at the latter place is contradicted.

Since the above was in type, we have been favoured with the following additional articles from the west.

Communicated by the Editor of the Geneva Gazette.

GENEVA, JUNE 11.

By a letter we are informed that an express reached Niagara 5th inst. informing that the night before the British made a forced march of 15 miles, surprised our pickets whom they killed and took and marched into camp, and had it not been for the undaunted bravery of the 5th regiment would have succeeded; that this regiment made a bold stand, kept the British at bay, until our army formed when the attack became general. We succeeded in driving the enemy back to their entrenchments with considerable loss. The British Gen. Vincent was killed; our dragoons gave them hot chase, and took 60 prisoners. The loss of killed on both sides not yet ascertained. Gens. Winder and

Chandler, Capt. Jones, and 160 men it is said, were taken by the enemy, who rushed into the house where the Generals slept and carried them off before they could be protected; also 4 pieces of our cannon, one of which was retaken by the bravery of Capt. L. Leonard of the light artillery, who made a charge into the thickest of the enemy, sword in hand, his men on foot. Gens. Lewis and Lloyd marched from Fort George, 6th inst. to give the enemy battle immediately. Enemy 2000 strong, and strongly entrenched on a hill, with 12 pieces of artillery. Two or 3 days previous, there was some skirmishing, in which we succeeded and took some cannon and prisoners.

Canandaigua, Thursday Evening June 10.

Information has been received from the frontier which does not appear so favourable as that before received. Gens. Winder and Chandler have proceeded to Forty Mile Creek, where the fugitives from Fort George have retreated, and where it is said Proctor and his force with 1000 Indians had joined them—Reports of the surprise of our two generals, and of the capture of some men are in circulation—Rumour also makes our army victorious in a subsequent engagement. These however, are rumours which cannot be credited, what follows is more plain.

On Monday last a fleet of about 8 sail of enemy's vessels were seen making their way towards the head of the Lake, near which place the troops under Gens. Vincent and Proctor are stationed. It was not known whether they had on board troops or not. On Tuesday morning a severe cannonading was heard in that direction, and on Tuesday evening, an express from Fort George arrived at Fort Erie, ordering Col. Preston to march with all his force to reinforce Winder, &c. The officer who came express did not mention any thing respecting the encounter of the morning, nor was it known at Erie what had been the result. The above may be relied on. Information of a very interesting nature may be expected next stage; as it is almost certain that an encounter has taken place—On it much will depend. A defeat will probably cause the evacuation of Canada.

We are sorry to state, on information by a gentleman from Sackett's Harbour, which place he left on Thursday last, that Col. Backus died of his wounds on Monday, and was buried with the honours of war on Tuesday last. Our informant also states, that an express had just arrived to Col. Macomb, giving the loss of Gens. Winder and Chandler, with some artillery and upwards of 100 men. The British had 150 killed and wounded.

BOSTON, JUNE 15. CAPTURE OF THE LIVERPOOL PACKET, AND NEWS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, to a Merchant in this town, dated June 13.

Believing the following will not be altogether uninteresting to you I have taken the liberty of communicating the same.

Yesterday afternoon, at 7 o'clock arrived at this place the privateer Thomas, Thomas M. Shaw commander, with her prize, the famous Liverpool Packet, which she captured 3 days since, off Cape Sable. The Liverpool Packet had just been refitted, and was coming to cruise in these parts. The Thomas took her after a chase of 5 hours, and lost 3 men in boarding. When it was circulated that the Liverpool Packet was below, a prize, the whole town seemed to be moved, and on captain Shaw's reaching the wharf in his boat, and it being ascertained from him that it was certain, he was welcomed by three hearty cheers; and on the Packet's approaching the wharf, she fired a salute of 17 guns, which was answered by reiterated cheers from a number of wharves; all was animation—all parties expressed their satisfaction that this famous little insignificant thing (to appearance) was at last captured.

The following particulars respecting the capture of the Chesapeake, I have from captain Shaw, but on account of so many speaking with him at the same time, I could not get the particulars so distinctly as was wished. Soon after the Liverpool Packet sailed from Halifax, she saw the Chesapeake and Shannon going in; they were making signals to and from the fort.

So far as could be understood the first lieutenant of the Shannon was killed, and the capt. wounded. The Packet had spoken a cartel or some other public vessel, & do not particularly recollect, and from her must have got the following information, as she could not have it from the signals, viz. that the loss of the Chesapeake was attributed to her attempting to board the Shannon, and that the explosion on board the Chesapeake was occasioned accidentally by some confusion in which the travelling magazine (as I understood capt. Shaw) on the gun deck took fire. He observed that part of the quarter deck was blown up, & that the loss on board the Chesapeake was dreadful. How far this account is correct, I cannot say any farther than that I have been particular to state the account as I had it from capt. Shaw the few moments I conversed with him, and that the late master of the Liverpool Packet appears to be a gentleman.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Boston Palladium.
"War Journal" Office,
Portsmouth, June 13.

Arrived yesterday afternoon the British privateer schr. Liverpool Packet, (late capt. Bars,) a prize to the privateer Thomas, Shaw, of this port. The L. P. was taken off Cape Sables after a chase of 5 hours. She was but 4 days out, and had taken nothing. We are sorry to state that several of the marines of the Thomas fired into the L. P. after she had been taken possession of, and killed three of their own crew—one of whom was Mr. Wm. Thomas of this town, the other two belonged to the District of Maine. The marines mistook their own men for the enemy, (who were below) and who they thought in the act of boarding the Thomas.

The U. S. brig Enterprise arrived here this morning from the southward. The Enterprise was at St. Mary's May 25, just arrived from a short cruise. On the 17th, in the Gulf Stream, was chased by a brig, a large ship in co.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

Mr. Webster's Resolutions.

What motive can influence the majority of congress in opposing the resolutions of Mr. Webster, which are introduced for the purpose of obtaining from the President certain information relative to a repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, it is difficult to conceive, unless they are fully persuaded that he has concealed from the public eye an official document of the most important nature to this country, and now feel themselves obligated to screen his conduct from investigation, in consideration of the friendship they have hitherto entertained for him. They have repeatedly said, that if any concealment of this kind had taken place, his conduct would be highly reprehensible, and merit the severest punishment. Certainly these professions are not candid, when they refuse to make the call, and wipe from our national character the foul imputation which has been fixed upon it. The resolutions are drawn up in a style not calculated, by any means, to wound the tender sensibility of the president, unless he should unfortunately be conscious of some impropriety of conduct, relative to those papers. It is all important to the American people to know, whether their chief magistrate has faithfully discharged the duties of his station or not. We have not yet incorporated into our laws the old English maxim, and adapted it to our own case, that the president can do no wrong; but for any impropriety of conduct he is as much amenable to the laws of his country as the humblest individual. His friends acknowledge that he is no longer worthy the confidence of a free people, if he has thus abused the trust deposited in his hands, yet they have many scruples about making the inquiry. Innocence is bold and has nothing to fear. Mr. Madison certainly knows, whether any such official communication was ever made to him or not; and being conscious of his own rectitude, might at once silence all clamour, and wipe away all suspicion from himself, relative to this mysterious transaction. Nothing should be regarded with more tenderness than national

character, yet it seems to be viewed as of small consideration by certain leading men in this country, when attacked from a particular quarter. It will be recollected, how extremely tenacious the government regarded its honour, when they believed that Jackson, the British minister, intended an attack on it; and why not now resent this outrage of the French which is tenfold more aggravated?—Either the Duke of Bassano has been guilty of an infamous falsehood, or documents have been received and concealed by this government, which has been the cause of multiplied disasters and calamities to this nation. Why does not Mr. Madison come forward and exculpate himself from those unfavorable suspicions which are circulating in every remote corner of the country against him and charge home the falsehood upon the French government?—Had these decrees been repealed, at the time Bassano states, in an official letter to Mr. Barlow that they were, and the edict revoking them, which he also states was communicated to Mr. Russell, our charge des affaires in France, and Mr. Serrurier in this country, been promulgated, the orders in council would have been repealed, and this present calamitous war totally avoided.—Either no such communication was made, or it has been concealed from the public view. If the latter be the fact, the democrats have often declared, on the floor of congress, that no punishment is too severe for the executive.—The president has never yet denied it, and as long as it thus remains involved in mystery some suspicion must lie at his door. Should conduct like this be suffered to escape unnoticed, we should be held up as a mark, in the eye of nations, for the slow and moving finger of scorn to point at.—If this repealing edict has been concealed from the world by the president, he must be accountable for all the sufferings of the country, flowing from a war brought upon us by his own artifice. If the Duke of Bassano has charged our administration with a falsehood, why not resent it?—Because we are told an important negotiation was carrying on with that government. Is then a French alliance of so much consequence to us, that we should truckle & crouch at the feet of a tyrant to obtain it?—No—God forbid it, if it must be accompanied with such humiliating sacrifices!—If there has been any double dealing, any corruption in either department of the administration, it is to be hoped that the persevering industry of congress will enable them to probe it to the core.

After our paper went to press we were favoured with the National Intelligencer of Tuesday, by which it appears that the resolutions alluded to above have been adopted by the House of Representatives, and a committee appointed to present them to the President.

It must be a subject of congratulation among the friends of national honour and prosperity, that the senate have taken a stand in opposition to executive influence, at once bold and decisive. They seem perfectly disgusted with the president's proceedings, and until he can clear up, to their satisfaction, the repeal of the French edicts, and at the same time remove Gallatin from the treasury, it is highly probable that many of his mighty schemes will be opposed by that body. As long as they continue to be guided by the same virtuous motives, which now appear to actuate their conduct, the united hearts of millions will be with them. The honour of the nation has been prostrated, its energies paralyzed, and it is only by opposing the chimeras of a visionary president, that it can be restored. As his influence begins to dwindle, the prospect brightens around us, and this opposition of the senate may be viewed as the precursor of better times. The extraordinary course of policy which has involved this country in calamities, and, until very lately, has been wrapped in inexplicable mystery, is rapidly developing itself; and it only requires

exertion from the senate to expose it in its most hideous aspect. Would they but do this, all the aerial castles, which have floated for years in the president's imagination, and which have been productive of a kind of political derangement, would vanish; the nation would then soon enjoy the exhilarating influence of prosperity and commercial intercourse. Let the senate but follow the course their high and responsible stations require, and a short time only is necessary to revive the drooping spirit of our nation.

From the Federal Republican.

LETTERS.

Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian Minister, to Mr. Custis, of Arlington.
Washington, 7th June, 1813.

SIR,
In delivering your Oration on the occasion of the celebration of the Russian victories, you have been guided by the motives of an enlightened and independent patriot. The subject of it could not fail to be highly interesting to every friend of humanity and virtue. You must have been much gratified, on perceiving the strong impressions produced upon your respectable audience by the dignified, touching and eloquent manner you presented it to their minds. You succeeded in making them fully sympathize with the distresses of my countrymen, who have so bravely stemmed the fatal hurricane, raised from the revolutionary den of France, and made them magnanimously rejoice with us for having crushed the most impious attempt against our national independence. You may imagine, sir, what effect it produced upon the hearts of those, whose cradles have been burned with their beloved Moscow, and whose tears can only be assuaged by their enemy's blood.

Permit me to express to you, my gratitude, that of my family, and of all my countrymen, who shall peruse your oration, for the zeal and interest you have displayed in our cause, and allow me to send you a small medal, with the likeness of Alexander I. the only one which is now in my possession. I cannot give you a greater token of the value I set on your acquaintance.

I have the honour to be, with the most sincere and high consideration, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

A. DASCHKOFF.

To Mr. Custis, of Arlington."

Mr. Custis, of Arlington, to Mr. Daschkoff, Russian Minister.
Arlington-House, 9th June, 1813

SIR,
I am at this moment honoured by the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 7th inst. For the very interesting medals you have been so polite as to send me, and for the flattering sentiments you are pleased to express, respecting my endeavours in the ceremonies of the 5th June, I thank you.

Dead, indeed to the finer feelings of the human heart, must be the man, who could contemplate the glorious achievements of Russia, and not give to her heroes the warmest tribute of his praise—Russia hath warred in the very noblest cause for which a brave nation ever drew the sword, for the proudest, for the holiest right which beneficent Providence hath ever bestowed upon the Family of Man—THE RIGHT OF SELF GOVERNMENT.

America, in her better age, would have given to your country the undivided sympathies of her then generous bosom. Rich in the blessings of emancipation herself, she would then have hailed with joy the deliverance of others. But though feeble is now our hymn of praise, it rises, sir, from as honest hearts and as faithful citizens too, as any the mantle of our republic envelopes.

Let the voice of America be heard in the breeze which bears the glad triumphs of Russia to the nations of the world. If our melody is distant, it will not be the less pleasing on that account.

Your Moscow, that mighty barrier which marks the limits of oppression's stride, will rise more resplendent from its ashes, while its ruins like a monumental fabric, will tell to distant ages the heroic virtues which produced its fall.

The crisis approaches—The millennium of nations is surely at hand—The chastening arm of Providence must soon drop the desolating sword of war, to prune the benignant olive of peace. When the descendant of Peter the Great shall hurl the standard of Paltova on the banks of the

Rhine, then will the grand destinies of Europe be consummated, and her afflicted nations in the felicities of better days will find relief from their past sufferings, while their sad experience will bless them with the wisdom so necessary to their future welfare. Till which consummation, so devoutly to be wished, by every friend to virtue or humanity, the true American says to your country!

"Russia go on!—So long as thine arm shall wield the sword of justice, or the deliverance of nations mark the progress of thy march, may the Eagle of Victory perch on thy standard, and the prayers of rescued humanity speed the triumph of thine arms!"

Be assured, sir, of the respect with which I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant,
GEO. W. P. CUSTIS.

His Excel. Mr. Daschkoff.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 17.

News from Upper-Canada.

Yesterday, in a postscript, gave all the accounts from the seat of war, which we could collect; but they are so confused and contradictory, that it is very difficult to form from them an opinion of the real state of the army. One thing seems to be certain—there has been hard fighting; but the result of the battle is not yet ascertained. We must wait for to-morrow's steam-boat, when it is probable we shall get a correct and particular account of the whole affair. It is the opinion of a number of gentlemen who have lately arrived from the lines—men too, who are competent judges of naval and military affairs, that the British are, at this moment masters of Lake Ontario, and will continue so until Com. Chauncey is reinforced by the new frigate General Pike, which we understand was to be launched on Wednesday of last week, and would be prepared for service in the course of 3 or 4 weeks. If our army can maintain themselves in Canada until that time, it is probable the campaign will give us the possession of all Upper Canada. But if the reinforcements which are said in the Halifax papers to be on their way to Upper Canada, should arrive before our squadron has gained its ascendancy it is probable that all our conquests must be abandoned, and that the campaign will close, and leave our armies nearly in the same situation they were when it opened.

POSTSCRIPT.

[From our attentive correspondents.]

"Newport, Mercury Office, June 16."

"Yesterday arrived here ship Mentor, Capt. Cranston, of New York, 42 days from Cadiz. Capt. C. has politely favoured us with a file of Cadiz papers to the 30th April—from which we have obtained the following translation from the Valencia Gazette Extraordinary, of April 15, of the official account of the defeat of Marshal Suchet, by Gen. Sir John Murray.

—Then follows an excellent translation of a despatch from General Elío to the Captain General of Valencia, dated from H. Q. at Pétrel, the 14th April; and giving the events of the 11th, 12th, and 13th on all which days there were combats between the French army, under Suchet; and the allied army under Generals Murray, Miquel and Whittingham. On the 11th and 12th the French advanced; but on the 13th, near Castellia, after receiving an attack, the allies charged the French columns, dispersed them and killed and wounded several thousands which composed his advance. Suchet then commenced his retreat, when a corps of reserve, by Gen. Murray, and consisting of nine battalions, 800 horse, and 12 pieces, pursued, and made terrible havoc in the enemy's beaten and fatigued columns.

Gen. Elío, says, the enemy have lost more than 5000 men, in horse and foot. We lament we have no room to give this translation entire.

"Another account in the Cadiz papers says that Suchet had 18,000 men in the above action—that he lost 3,000—and that no prisoners were taken, as no quarters were given. The Spanish papers say the defeat of Suchet will entirely free the provinces of Valencia and Murcia from the French.

"Various articles in the Cadiz papers from Madrid, and its vicinity, say that the French were ordered to retreat from that city; all their infantry having left it, leaving only a small body of cavalry to the possession of the city; and that

would be totally evacuated by the end of 23d of April.

"Capt. Cranston informs that an expedition with 15,000 Spanish troops, destined for South-America, under convoy of two 74's and two frigates, were ready for sea at Cadiz. A number of American ships had been purchased for transports. The report of the Toulon fleet being at sea, was not believed.

From the British squadron before London.

We learn from capt. Sterling who arrived late last evening in a fisher's smack from off Montaug, the blockading squadron at present before New-London consisted of the frigates Ramilies 74 and Orpheus frigate, that they had captured the valuable schooner Caroline and offered ransom her for 3000 dollars. The owner, a Mr. Slater, [who was taken when captured, went on shore to procure the money, and stay that while he was prisoner on board the Ramilies, the Valiant 74 run a sharp Rock near Black Ledge which caused her to leak so much that she had gone to Halifax to repair, and that the Acasta had accompanied her to be ready to assist in taking off her crew in case of accident. Slater should not be able to get her home.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven to a gentleman in this city, dated June 17.

"We are somewhat alarmed by the near approach of the enemy, though, as yet, but little preparation has been made to receive them. Our governor threatens to withdraw the state troops from New-London unless the United States will assist for protecting their ships. We are now spending upon this at the rate of something less than half a million per annum, a heavy burthen on so small a state."

[N. Y. papers.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 12.

Mr. Miller presented the petition of a remonstrance praying a repeal of fines and forfeitures, incurred by the introduction of merchandise from Canada. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Archer presented the petition of John Dillon. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Nelson, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a reward the officers and crew of the ship of war Hornet, which twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house for report.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the resolution adopted some days since, relative to the progress which had been made in preparing a digest of the laws and manufactures of the United States from the returns of the states. The report states that a digest has been prepared, but thought not to be such an important matter as to require a report. Therefore another was in a preparation, and would be submitted to lie on the table.

Contested Election.
The house in committee on the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, reported of the committee on the petition of John P. Hungerford. The report was favorable to the sitting member, and recommended a new election. After considerable debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and leave to sit again.

Mr. Fisk moved that the committee have leave to take his seat, on the floor of the house during the absence of the question. Some having been made to this effect, the motion was withdrawn. The house in committee on the subject of the contested election resumed the consideration of the subject of the contested election. Further debate took place. On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, the committee rose, reported progress, and leave to sit again.

Monday, June 13.
Mr. Clark presented the petition of James Taylor, Quarter General, of the North West Territory, praying to be allowed four thousand dollars taken from the British at the surrender of the territory. Referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Troup from the committee on military affairs reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans slain, and for military service in the army of the United States, which was twice read.

could be totally evacuated by the
and of 23d of April.
Capt. Cranstoun informs that
expedition with 15,000 Spanish
troops, destined for South America,
under convoy of two 74's and two
frigates, were ready for sea at Ca-
lifornia. A number of American ships
had been purchased for transports.
The report of the Toulon fleet
being at sea, was not believed at
Calif.

From the British squadron before New-
London.

We learn from Capt. Sterling who
arrived late last evening, in a fishing
smack from off Montauk, the block-
ading squadron at present before
New-London consisted only of the
Ramilles 74 and Orpheus frigate;
that they had captured the valuable
schooner Caroline and offered to
ransom her for 3000 dolls. The
owner, a Mr. Slater, who was in
the when captured, went on shore
to procure the money, and stated
that while he was prisoner on board
the Ramilles, the Valiant 74 run on
a sharp Rock near Black Ledge,
which caused her to leak so much
that she had gone to Halifax to re-
pair, and that the Acasta had ac-
companied her to be ready to assist
in taking off her crew in case they
should not be able to get her into
port.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven
to a gentleman in this city, dated
June 17.
"We are somewhat alarmed here
by the near approach of the enemy,
though, as yet, but little prepara-
tion has been made to receive them.
Our governor threatens to withdraw
the state troops from New-London,
unless the United States will pay
for protecting their shipping.
We are now spending upon this ob-
ject at the rate of something more
than half a million per annum—a
heavy burthen on so small a state."
[N. Y. paper.]

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Saturday, June 12.
Mr. Miller presented the petition
praying a remission
of fines and forfeitures, incurred by
the introduction of merchandise
from Canada. Referred to the com-
mittee of ways and means.
Mr. Archer presented the petition
of John Dillion. Referred to com-
mittee of claims.
Mr. Nelson, from the committee
on naval affairs, reported a bill to
reward the officers and crew of the
loop of war Hornet, which was
twice read and referred to a com-
mittee of the whole house for Monday
next.

The Speaker laid before the house
a report from the Secretary of the
Treasury, in obedience to the reso-
lution adopted some days since rela-
tive to the progress which has been
made in preparing a digest of the
acts and manufactures of the United
States from the returns of the mar-
shals. The report states that a di-
gest has been prepared, but it was
thought not to be such an one as
would meet the views of Congress,
therefore another was in a course of
preparation, and would be submitted.
Ordered to lie on the table.

Contested Election.
The house in committee of the
whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on
the report of the committee of elec-
tions on the petition of John Talia-
ferro, contesting the election of John
P. Hungerford. The report is un-
favorable to the sitting member, and
recommends a new election.
After considerable debate the com-
mittee rose, reported progress, and
had leave to sit again.
Mr. Fisk moved that the peti-
tion have leave to take his seat on the
floor of the house during the penden-
cy of the question. Some objections
having been made to this course at
this time, the motion was withdrawn.
The house in com. of the whole,
again resumed the consideration of
the subject of the contested election.
Further debate took place, and
on motion of Mr. Grosvenor the
committee rose, reported progress,
and had leave to sit again. Ad-
journed.

Monday, June 14.
Mr. Clark presented the petition
of James Taylor, Quarter-Master-
General, of the North Western ar-
my, praying to be allowed credit for
four thousand dollars taken by the
British at the surrender of Detroit.
Referred to the committee of claims.
Mr. Troup from the committee on
military affairs reported a bill to pro-
vide for the widows and orphans of
militia slain, and for militia disabled
in the army of the United States,
which was twice read and referred

to a committee of the whole house
for Friday.
Mr. Hempstead offered the follow-
ing:—Resolved, That the commit-
tee on military affairs be instructed to
inquire into the expediency of con-
tinuing in force the act authoris-
ing the President of the U. States
to raise certain companies of rangers
for the defence of the frontiers of
the United States, passed the 2nd
of January 1812, and the act sup-
plementary thereto, passed in July
1812, and that they have leave
to report by bill or otherwise. Ad-
journed.
Mr. C. King offered three resolu-
tions. The first of which instructed
the committee of elections to in-
quire into the expediency of reviv-
ing a law relative to the mode of tak-
ing evidence in the case of contest-
ed elections, &c. and that they have
leave to report by bill or other-
wise.
The second alters the rules and
orders of the house so as to make it
necessary that the committee of elec-
tions be designated by ballot, &c.
The third resolution was adopted.
The second was laid on the table.
On motion of Mr. Findley the
third resolution was postponed till
Friday next and ordered to be prin-
ted.
The house in committee of the
whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair
again resumed the consideration of
the report of the committee of elec-
tions on the petition of John Talia-
ferro contesting the election of John
P. Hungerford.
A debate ensued which lasted till
half past three, when the commit-
tee rose reported progress and had
leave to sit again. Adjourned.

POSTSCRIPT.
BOSTON GAZETTE OFFICE,
June 18, half past six o'clock.
Particulars of the Engagement between
the Chesapeake and Shannon.

non, she was steering for this port.

On board the Shannon, Mr. Watt,
the 1st Lt.; Mr. Aldman, the Pur-
ser; Mr. Dunn, Captain's Clerk,
and 23 seamen were killed—Captain
Broke, a Midshipman, and 56 Sea-
men, wounded.

On board the Chesapeake, Mr.
Ballard, 4th Lieutenant; Mr. Brown,
Lieut. of Marines; Mr. White, the
Master; several petty officers, and
70 men killed—Captain Lawrence,
(since dead); Mr. Ludlow, the 1st
Lieut. severely; Lt. Budd, 2d Lt.,
do.; Lt. Cox, 3d Lt. slightly; Mid-
shipmen Weaver, Abbott and Ni-
colls, severely, and Berry, slight-
ly; Mr. Livermore, the Chaplain,
severely, & near 100 Seamen, wound-
ed.

Capt. Broke, we understand, nobly
led the boarders from the quar-
ter-deck, and was we are sorry to
state wounded, in the moment of
victory, by a sabre, on the head while
exerting himself to save two Ameri-
cans from the fury of his men; he
is, however, we rejoice to learn, in
a fair way of recovery, and we hope
will soon be able to return to that
station, which he filled with so much
benefit to his country, and with such
imperishable honor to himself.

Lt. Watt was killed after board-
ing the Chesapeake—he was an ex-
cellent officer.

On Capt. Broke being wounded,
the command of the Shannon de-
volved on the 2d Lt. Mr. Wallis, son
of Mr. Wallis, of the Navy Yard,
who conducted himself in a very brave
manner.

Great merit is due to Capt. Broke,
on this occasion, not only for the
perseverance with which he has so
long sought a contest with an Ameri-
can frigate, but for the promptitude
and skill with which he has decided
the question of superiority, & put an
end to all the vapouring, with which
the American papers have of late
been filled—in point of size and num-
ber of guns, the two ships were as
nearly equal as could be wished:
Whatever advantage there was, was
in favour of the Chesapeake, both
as to size and number of men.

The respect due to a brave en-
emy was yesterday shewn to the re-
mains of Capt. Lawrence.—The
corpse was landed from the Ches-
apeake under a discharge of minute
guns, and at two o'clock reached the
King's wharf—the American Ensign
was spread as a pall over the coffin,
on which was placed the sword of the
deceased—six captains
of the navy officiated as Pall Bear-
ers—six companies of the 64th re-
giment, commanded by Sir John
Wardlaw, preceded the corpse—the
officers of the Chesapeake followed it
as mourners—the officers of the
navy generally attended—Sir Thom-
as Saumarez, the staff, the officers
of the garrison, and the procession
was closed by a number of respecta-
ble inhabitants.—The funeral servi-
ce was performed by the Reverend
Rector of St. Paul's, and 3 volleys
discharged by the troops over the
grave.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A letter from Barnstable men-
tions the arrival at that place of a
vessel from Halifax, with papers to
the 10th inst.—One of which gives
the following particulars. "The
Chesapeake was taken in 11 minutes,
by the misfortune of having his top-
sail tie and fore sheet cut away,
when endeavoring to thwart the
bows of the Shannon, for the pur-
pose of boarding: from this circum-
stance the Chesapeake came into the
wind, and gave the enemy the most
favorable opportunity of boarding.
On board the Chesapeake, killed,
was 4th Lt. Ballard, Lt. Brown,
Master, several petty officers, and
70 seamen; wounded, Capt. Law-
rence, Lt. Ludlow, who received
five wounds, three of which were
severe, but not mortal, and 100 men.
The enemy lost 1st Lt. Watt, Pur-
ser, Mr. Oldham, Captain's Clerk,
Dunn, and 23 seamen, wounded,
Capt. Broke, severely, 1 midship-
man, 56 seamen."

"Capt. Lawrence died on Satur-
day, the day before they reached
Halifax; and was interred on Tues-
day with much pomp and honor.
Capt. Lawrence and Lt. Ludlow
were wounded the first broadside—
master and bugleman killed at the
same time. Capt. L. was first
wounded in the leg, and the second
shot gave him a mortal wound. Not
a word did Capt. Thurston hear
said about the explosion—and tho'
on board the Chesapeake, did not
see that her quarter deck was blown
up. Capt. Broke was in a state of
insanity—but there was hopes of
his recovery."

Mr. Crawford, our new minister to
France sailed on the 18th inst.

The Steam-Boat is arrived with hand-
bills, containing further particulars of
our war operations. Gen. Lewis, with
his army, returned to Fort George on
the 10th inst. in consequence, it is
said, of his supplies having been cut off.
One account states, that in the different
late engagements we have lost 1000
men killed, wounded and prisoners—
another that our total loss is only
200. [New-York paper of June 20.]

A gentleman who left Sackett's
Harbour, at sun-rise on Sunday the
6th inst informs, that at day-break
that morning a British flotilla of
10 or 12 sail, again appeared off that
port—when alarm guns were fired,
and for several hours a severe can-
nonade was heard. We may hourly
expect to hear of new war events in
this quarter. [Bst. Gaz.]

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 23d
June, 1813.

In compliance with the charter of the
Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with
a supplement thereto, establishing a
Branch thereof at Frederick-town, no-
tice is hereby given, to stockholders on
the Western Shore, that an election
will be held at the Banking House in
the city of Annapolis, on Monday the
second day of August next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3
o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choos-
ing, from amongst the stockholders,
sixteen Directors for the Bank at An-
napolis, and nine Directors for the Branch
Bank at Frederick-town.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

NOTICE.

The subscribers will expose to Public
Sale, on Saturday the 17th day of July
next, a tract of land called Locust
Hills, and a vacancy thereto, and up-
on the sale thereof, a good and sufficient
title will be given to the purcha-
ser or purchasers. The terms will be
made known on the day of sale. The
sale to commence on the premises at 11
o'clock on said day.

John Collins,
Zachariah Collins,
John B. Collins,
Joseph Collins.

June 24.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters
of administration on the personal estate
of William McCauley, late of Anne
Arundel county, deceased, all persons
having claims against said deceased are
requested to make known the same, le-
gally authenticated, and those indebted
to make immediate payment, to
JOSEPH EVANS, Adm'r.

June 24, 1813.

Strayed or Stolen

From the subscriber, in West-River,
on or about the 11th instant, A BLACK
HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high,
paces remarkably well, and cannot be
made to trot without great difficulty; he
has no marks of any kind, his face and
feet being entirely black. He is four
years old this spring, and was in very
good order; his mane hogged, and tail
squared. Whoever will bring the said
horse to the subscriber, or furnish him
with any information of him, will be
handsomely rewarded.

JOHN MERCER.

West-River, June 24.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as
Agent in Annapolis for the sale of
MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the
United States, for twelve years past,
has on hand and intends keeping a con-
stant supply of
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, for the preven-
tion and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs,
&c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Ith Ointment, warranted to cure
by one application (without Mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous
disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for
the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and
eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard,
for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of
head-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.
To detect counterfeiters, observe
each article has on the outside wrapper
the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.
At the places of sale, may be
had gratis, pamphlets containing cases
of cures, whose length prevents there
being herewith inserted.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

Will sit for the Western Shore on the
second Monday in August next for the
purpose of hearing arguments and giv-
ing judgments in all cases of appeals
and writs of error standing under rule
argument, and to act on the business of
the court generally.

By order,
THOS. HARRIS, Jun. Clk.

Annapolis, June 17.

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT.

In consequence of ill-health, desiring
being considered a candidate to repre-
sent Anne Arundel county in the next
Legislature of Maryland.

June 24.

Millinery & Fancy Store.

The Ladies of Annapolis and its vicini-
ty are respectfully informed, that

ELIZABETH HURST,

Has just received an Elegant Assort-
ment of

Straw Bonnets & Hats,

Among which are some of the newest
patterns. Also an elegant assortment of

RIBBONS

Plain and Pearl-edge, Velvets, Artifi-
cial Flowers, Silk Cords, Shawls, and
Gimpes, Silk Laces & Paris Net, White
and Coloured Satins, Virginia Silks,
Laventines, Plain and Plaided Mantuas,
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Figured, Plain,
and Plaided, Kid Gloves Extra Long
and Short, Catguts, Fans, &c.

June 17.

FERRY

ACROSS THE CHESAPEAKE.

The fast sailing sloop *Caroline*, is
now ready to convey passengers, horses,
carriages, &c. across the Chesapeake
Bay, from Annapolis to Broad Creek,
on Kent-Island, Eastern Shore of Ma-
ryland. The distance only ten miles;
by much the shortest route. A care-
ful, sober, obliging captain is employed.
Ferry Office at Mr. Jacob Slemaker's,
near the dock.

R. I. JONES.

June 17.

N. B. The editors of the *Eastern Star*
and *People's Monitor*, are requested to
insert the above three times, and for-
ward their accounts to the subscriber,
Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's county.

R. I. J.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm
of *Childs & Shaw*, are requested to make
immediate payment to the subscriber.

JOHN CHILDS.

June 17.

Vaccine Matter.

The undersigned, having been ap-
pointed by the President of the United
States, Agent for VACCINATION,
herely gives notice, that genuine vac-
cine matter will be furnished to any
Physician or other citizen of the United
States, who may apply to him for it. The
application must be made by post—and
the requisite fee, five dollars, (in the
current bank paper of any of the middle
states) forwarded with it. When re-
quired, such directions, &c. how to use
will be furnished with the matter, as
will enable any discreet person, who can
read and write, to secure his own fami-
ly from the small pox, with certainty,
without any trouble, danger, or ex-
pense.

All letters on this subject, to and
from the undersigned, and not exceeding
half an ounce in weight, are carried by
the United States mail, free of any
postage, in conformity to a late act of
Congress, entitled, "An act to encour-
age vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,

U. S. Agent for Vaccination,
Baltimore.

June 17.

TAXES.

The period has arrived compelling
me to enter actively upon the discharge
of my official duties as collector of
Anne Arundel county, and having al-
lotted to myself for collection, a large
district of the county, frequent appli-
cations at the residences of persons for
the payment of taxes will of course be
impracticable, therefore I am induced
by a feeling consideration for individ-
ual convenience, to publish this general
notice, hoping it may have the effect to
induce every person concerned to pre-
pare to meet the call when made. To
say that I naturally feel inclined to
show indulgence, would be unnecessary;
it is proved by numerous instances;
but weighty considerations make it an
imperious duty to complete the collec-
tion within the time prescribed by law;
for, although it may be alleged, the
circumstances of the times has in many
cases lessened the facility of raising
money, this may be urged with equal
force against me, by those who have
claims on the levy list; therefore my
particular desire is to do equal justice.
Those of my friends who have facilita-
ted my collection, by making payment
of their taxes to Mr. William Warfield,
at Mr. Joseph Evans's store, will please
accept my sincere thanks, and I again
solicit a continuation of their favours in
the same way. Mr. Warfield is autho-
rized to receive monies and pass re-
ceipts.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

Collector A. A. County.

June 10.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration *de bonis non* on
the estate of John Wasteneys, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, from
the orphans court of said county. All
persons having claims against said es-
tate, are requested to bring them in le-
gally authenticated, and those who are
in any manner indebted to said estate to
make immediate payment to said estate to
JOHN C. WEEMS, Adm'r.

D. M. W. A.

June 10.

"The Woolwich, 44, armed *enflute*, arrived here yesterday morning, with Com. Sir James L. Yeo, and about 40 captains, lieutenants and midshipmen, and 430 picked seamen for the Lakes; all of whom sailed again in schra. for Montreal, before the evening. Sir G. Prevost went off with his suite in the steamboat the evening before, in consequence of the disagreeable intelligence just received, that the American fleet had attacked and taken York (the seat of government in Upper Canada) and that General Sheaffe was retreating on Kingston."

P. S. Since writing the above the Post is in, but no further particulars, excepting that the attack on York was made in 16 vessels, and the loss of the men on both sides very great; Capt. McNeil, of the 8th reg. killed; also 40 of his company and 30 wounded.

United States Frigate Constitution,
off St Salvador, Dec. 31, 181

On the 29th inst. at eight A. M. off St. Salvador (coast of Brazil) the wind at N. E. we perceived a strange sail; made all sail in chase, and soon made her out to be a large frigate; at noon prepared for action, the chase not answering our private signals and tacking towards us under easy sail; when about four miles distant she made a signal, and immediately tacked and made all sail away to the wind. We soon found we had the advantage of her in sailing; we came up with her fast, when she hoisted American colours; she then bore about three points on our bow. At fifty minutes past one P. M. the enemy shortened sail, under which we bore down upon her; at five minutes past two, when about a mile distant, she opened her fire by giving us her larboard broadside, which was not returned till we were close on her weather bow. Our ships now manoeuvred to obtain advantageous positions, our opponent evidently avoiding close action, firing high to disable our masts, which she succeeded too well, in doing shot away the head of our main sprit with the jib-boom, and our fore-rigging so much cut as to prevent our preserving the weather gauge.

At half past three our gallant
tain received a dangerous wound
the breast, and was carried
from this time we could not fire
than two or three guns until a
ter past four, when our mizen
was shot away; then fell off a
and brought many of our star
guns to bear; the enemy's r
was so much cut that he cou
avoid shooting ahead, which br
us fairly broadside and broad
Our main yard now went i
slings; both ships continued
ed in this manner till thirty-fi
nutes past four, we frequ
fire in consequence of the wreck
on the side engaged. Our op
now made sail ahead out of g
where he remained an hour rep
his damages, leaving us au
ageable wreck, with only the
mast left, and that tottering.
ry exertion was made by us
this interval to place the sh
state to renew the action. A
ceeded in clearing the wreck
masts from our guns, a sail
on the stumps of the forema
bowsprit; the weather hal
main yard remaining aloft, t
tack was got forward in the
getting the ship before the w
helm being still perfect, the e
fortunately proved ineffect
the mainmast falling on the

It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, seaman and marine on board in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the exertions of Lts. Harvingham and Buchanan, and also Mr. Robinson Master, who was severely wounded and Lts. Mercer and Davis, of the Royal Marines, the latter of whom also was severely wounded. Capt. John Marshall, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and aid throughout the action. To Lt. L. pin, who was on the main-deck Lt. Saunders who commanded the fore-castle, I also return thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the mates and shipmen, many of whom are killed and the greater part wounded. Mr. T. C. Jones, Surgeon, and assistants, every praise is due to their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lt. Gen. Hiss Maj. Walker and Capt. Wood his staff, the latter of whom was wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter-deck

P. S. The Constitution has suffered severely both in her rig and men, having her fore and masts, main-top-mast, both masts, main-top-mast, both topsail yards, spanker-boom, and try-sail-mast badly shot, the greater part of the standing rig very much damaged, with men killed, the commander, Lieutenant and 46 men wounded of whom are since dead.

[Here follows the lists of the killed and wounded—22 killed and wounded.]

EXTRACT.

St. Salvador, Brazil, Jan. 3.

I am sorry to find the Americans did not behave with the same humanity towards the crew that the British experienced; on the contrary they were pillaged of almost everything and kept in irons.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the citizens of Election District, will take place on Thursday the 26th inst. at a spring meeting, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Watkins's Blacksmith shop, within a short distance of South church. The attendance of all the gentlemen of the other districts is requested, as it is possible they may be able to do so. It is also requested, that all the gentlemen of the other districts, be present, as it is possible they may be able to do so. It is also requested, that all the gentlemen of the other districts, be present, as it is possible they may be able to do so.

June 17.

The Chancery Office is again opened, and business will be transacted without delay. All persons who may have papers belonging to said office will please return them as soon as possible. The subscriber is under the necessity of informing the Gentlemen of the Bar, that papers must not be taken from the office without an order from the Chancellor.

B. CURRAN,
CORN-HILL-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,
A variety of Blue Cloths,
Blue and other Cassimeres,
Superfine Black Cloth,
Blue and Yellow Nankeetes,
White and Corded Marshelles,
Cambric Muslin and Shirting
Cambricks,
Irish Linens and Long-Lawn,
Duckskin and Beaver Gloves,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric, & Handkerchiefs
And a good assortment of Union Fa-
tory spun Cotton for Weaving,
a twisted cotton for knitting and netting.
Annapolis, May 13, 1813.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for Sale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saints Parish Church, in said county, late property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions on one, two, and three years credit bearing interest from the day of sale.

5
William Holland
Richard Grnham
Daniel Kent,
James Wilson,
John H. Chew.

Upper Marlboro' May 20, 1888

Any Gentleman disposed to charge of a School in this place is well qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and the English Grammar, will be glad to receive any application with encouragement on immediate publication to the subscribers/provide can produce satisfactory testimonial of his qualifications.

Trueman Tyler,
John Read Magruder,
John Hodges, of Thos.
Benjamin Hodges, of Thos.
John S. Brookes,
William B. Beanes.

On application to me, the subscriber, in and to record of Anne-Arundel county court, associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of JAMES W. HENRIOT, of said county, praying that he be discharged from the liability of the said debt for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplies thereto, on the terms mentioned in said petition, and in a schedule of his property; and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he was confined in debt, and having been discharged; I do hereby order said associate judge, that the person of the said William W. HENRIOT be discharged from imprisonment by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in the next month; and that he, the said William W. HENRIOT, before the county court of said county, on the third day of September, next, said third day of September, next, cause a return to be made of the number of persons recommending him as a trustee for the benefit of the said debtors, and that he, the said William W. HENRIOT, do show cause, if any there be, why he should not be discharged from the benefit of the ads as prayed for; and I give under my hand this 22d day of August, 1861.

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Richard H. Har-
Anne Arundel County

On application to me the subscriber
recess of Anne-Arundel county court
associate judge for the third judicial dis-
trict of Maryland, by petition in writing of
George F. Poole, of said county, praying for the
aid of the act for the relief of sundry
debtors, and the several supplements
thereon, on the terms mentioned in said act,
and a list of his creditors, and a list of his
assets, on oath, being annexed to his
petition, and having ascribed me that he has
resided in the state of Maryland two years in
preceding the time of his application,
and also stated in his petition that he was
a freeholder, and not having any
discharge for debt, and having pray-
ed to be discharged therefrom—I do hereby
adjudge, that the person of George
Poole be discharged from imprisonment, and
that a copy of this order be to be published
in the Maryland Gazette for three months
before the third Monday of September
next, and give notice to his creditors to appear
before the county court of said county on
the third Monday of September, for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for
him, and to show cause, if any, why
he should not be discharged, and if he
should be discharged, on what terms,
for the benefit of the said as prayed for
under my hand this twenty-third day
of August, 1813, at Annapolis, in the
eighteen hundred and thirteenth year
of the independence of the United States.

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Ordered, That the further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions; and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; People's Monitor, Easton; German paper at Frederick-town; Hagar's-town Gazette, Hagar's-town; Federal Republican, George-town; Federal-Gazette, and Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore. By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of Assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the end of the session of the next General Assembly of Maryland, no execution against the body, goods or chattels or lands or tenements, of any person or persons within this state, shall issue upon any judgment or decree already obtained, or hereafter to be obtained, in any court of law or equity within this state, or before any Justice of the peace of this state, provided the persons against whom such judgment or decree is or may be obtained shall come before any one of the judges of the judicial districts within which such person or persons respectively reside, or before any two of the Justices of the peace of the county, or before one Justice of the peace, on a judgment rendered by a Justice of the peace, in which such person or persons

shall respectively recover, and shall not less than two other persons, such as said judge or justices shall approve of, con- judgment for the debt or damages, and of suit, adjudged or decreed, which confess shall be in manner and form following:—

A. B. C. D. and E. F. do jointly and several- confession judgment to G. H. for the sum of _____ and costs, which were recovered by said G. H. against the said A. B. on the day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ in the _____ court, or (as the _____ may be) before _____ Esquire, one of the judges of the peace in and for _____ county, the said sum of money and costs, to be levied by your bodies, goods or chattels, lands and tenements, for the use of the said G. H. in case the said A. B. shall not pay and satisfy to the said G. H. the said sum of money, and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with the interest and costs thereof; which confession shall be signed by the judge or justices before whom the same shall be made, and he or they (as the _____ may be) shall immediately, on taking the same, grant a certificate thereof, under his hands and seals, to the party con- ing the judgment; and such certificate shall be sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner, constable, as the case may be, to forbear the execution on the body, goods, or chat- tels, lands or tenements, of the person a-

[illegible]

And be it enacted, That from and
end of the next session of the general as-
sembly, and at any time within one year thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiffs to sue out execution on judgment aforesaid confessed, or judgment aforesaid superceded, without security *ex se facias*, or being subject to further against the principal, his securities, or of them, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

§. And be it enacted, That in any which a decree for foreclosure and sale of property, has been or shall be made in any county, the courts or justices exercising equitable jurisdiction within the county, shall take place before the end of the next session of the general assembly; provided that the mortgagee or creditors, or those claiming under him, he or she, or of full age, or such of them as are of full age, shall annually, if required, or give bond to the mortgagee or creditor, his, her, or their executors, administrators, assigns, with a security or securities, to be approved of by the chancellor, one of the judges of the judicial district, or two Justices of the peace of the county wherein the premises may be, for one year's interest on the claim secured by such mortgage, and shall nevertheless be liable to a lien upon said mortgaged property, and in case the said mortgaged property consists of personal goods and chattels, the said lien likewise be given, with security to be approved of as aforesaid, in the pen-tyenth the amount of the mortgaged debt, and provided that such property shall not be concealed, but that the same shall come upon any further order of the

any such credence, shall constitute a
in danger of suffering from the imminence
of any security so as aforesaid to be taken
virtue of and under this act, he, she, or
may apply to the judge or justices before
the said confession was made, or in case
the death, removal, resignation, or disquali-
fication of such judge or justices, or if the
said justices, then to any other judge or
judicial district, or justices as aforesaid,
if it shall appear to the said judge or jus-
tices that such application is well founded,
they shall issue a summons, directed to the
defendant or defendants, directed to the
person or persons having charge of such
person, may reside, requiring him or them
within a fixed reasonable time to be named
in such summons, to enter into another
area of the same judgment, with other
ties, to be approved of by said judge or jus-
tices, and upon the failure or neglect of such
person or persons to comply with the require-
ment of such summons contained in the said ju-
dicial district, upon proof of the serving of such
summons, or of its being left at the last
abode of the person or persons on whom
should have been served, are hereby directed
to deliver, upon the same being applied for
statement under his or their hands and
of the issuing of such summons, and the
of compliance therewith; upon the de-
liver whereof to the clerk or register of the
where such confession of judgment was made,
the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the original
judgment may have and use the same pro-
cesses thereon which might or could have
had if this act had never passed, provided
that, if after the expiration of the term
mentioned in the said summons, a con-
fession of judgment as therein required shall
be made, and a certificate thereof de-
scribed, such certificate shall have the same
operation, as it would have had under this
if no antecedent confession of judgment
ever been made, and the said confession
judgment shall be attested and recorded in
the same manner, and under the same pen-
alties, as is prescribed.

5. *And be it enacted*, That in all said cases where the person or persons, against any judgment or decree hath heretofore obtained, have superseded the same in the manner prescribed by the original *act* to which is a further supplement, it shall and lawfully for such person or persons to sue out the original judgment or decree, in the manner pointed out by this *act*, and such decree shall operate as a stay of execution as well on the said original judgment as upon the former confession.

6. *And be it enacted*, That if any judgment or decree as aforesaid, for a sum certain, doth not purport to carry interest on the money or tobacco for which the same was made, shall be stayed by reason of any confession as aforesaid, such sum shall bear interest from the date of such confession, and it shall lawfully be lawful for the party who may sue out execution on said confession or confessions, or the original judgment on which confession was made, to compel party interest on the said sum of money, or tobacco from the date of the said confession, by suing on the execution his claim of interest from the time when the said confession entered into, and the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, shall levy the same accordingly.

7. *And be it enacted*, That if distress shall be made upon the expiration of a session of the general assembly, prov tenant or tenants enter into bond to the lord or landlords, his, her or their ex administrators, with such security, and penalty, as two justices of the peace county, wherein the lands or tenements which said rent may have accrued are shall approve of, conditioned for the of the sum due after the expiration of the session of the general assembly, with thereon from the time the said rent be and the said bond, so as aforesaid shall be retained by the justices of the peace the same, to be by them delivered to son or persons to whom the rent is so as aforesaid due, and in case it shall for rent shall be made before the expiration of the next general assembly land, if the persons so as aforesaid shall enter into bond in manner aforesaid justices so as aforesaid taking the said shall grant a certificate thereof to the or persons so as aforesaid distress the said certificate being delivered to the of the distress on his being paid, or being given for the fees incurred, by distress, the officer making the said shall, and he is hereby authorized and to return and deliver the goods and the person or persons so distressed.

8. *And be it enacted*, That if any the executors or administrators of a to whom any such bond shall be executed conceive him, her or themselves, in suffering from the insufficiency of on such bond, it shall and may be him, her or them to apply to the of the peace before whom the said bond was taken, or upon the said justices, not qualified, or upon the said justices, them, then to any other two justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, if they deem the said application well cause notice, under their hands and

served upon the person or persons who are the executors or administrators, by whom the said bond was given, or left at his, her or their place of abode, requiring him, her or them to appear in a fixed reasonable time thereafter to the court or to the new bond, with other fecuity to be appointed or by the said justices, and upon the failure to comply with the said requirement it shall and may be lawful for the court or for his or their executors or administrators to cause the said bond to be executed, to be paid and to be satisfied on the said bond, and to cause the same to be levied for which the same was given, in and to the full value of the same, and the same may be done before the fallings of this act.

9. *And be enacted*, That if a person or persons of the next fellion of the general assembly of Maryland, the tenant or tenants of any lands, tenements, through or by their heirs, executors or administrators, the lands, tenements, or the rents due for the rent due for the occupation of the said bond hath been given as aforesaid, and in that case the landlord or landlords, or their executors or administrators, shall and may be lawfully proceed to distress for the same, and may take the same, or they might do the same, before the fallings of this act.

10. *And be it enacted*, That the fees shall be allowed to each of the justices for services performed under this act, for taking bond, twelve and a half pence for every turning, five pence for every return, and twelve and a half cents; for every six cents.

11. *And be it enacted*, That no assent or consent to collect, by execution, shall be made, or that may be made, during the continuance of this act, until the same shall be repealed.

VOL. LXX.

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IMPORTANT STATE PAPER
The following report of the
committee of the legislature
Massachusetts, has been acce-
in the two branches. It em-
ces a constitutional principle
vital interest to the existence
of the United States, and cannot
read but with the liveliest feel-
ing of solicitude for the perpetua-
tion of those blessings which the
heroes and sages of the revolution
had in view, when they formed
the grand Confederation of
States.]

The committee appointed to con-
sider, "so much of His Excellency
speech as relates to an extension
territorial limits "and forming re-
States without the territorial lim-
its of the United States,"

Respectfully Report—

That they have considered
subject committed to their in-
vestigation with the attention and a-
cuidade, which its nature and im-
portance demand. On the one side,
they have been careful to give the
weight to all the obligations, which
are due from the people of Mas-
sachusetts to the people of the United
States: as resulting from the fed-
eral compact. On the other, it has
been their study not to forget the duties
which a powerful and independent
State owes to itself and posterity.
On occasions, when great consti-
tutional principles are deliberately
sacrificed. On occasions of this kind,
the opinion of your committee
in favor of a people is as plain,
as imperious. The beginning
of manifest usurpations are never
neglected; since silence on the
part of the people is, always, taken
for acquiescence by the advocates
of usurpation. What power so-
ever without right, to-day, it holds
to-morrow, by precedent; and to-
morrow, by prescription. A wise
people, therefore, will always care-
fully guard every pretension of power
below the threshold; being assured
that the liberties of a people have no
other fear from vigilance, and no
other source from apathy. Nor, in the
exercise of your committee, we
trust, will the people refrain from such a
determination because the nature of
usurpation or the circumstances of
the period, may, in the judgment
of some, render farther mea-
sures unnecessary. Much is gained to-
day, by a distinct assertion of
constitutional principles on which
to stand. And a people may long
remain ignorant of their rights,
never by understanding them, and
in entering upon this investigation,
your committee have not only
to consider the reasons for pre-
sequence, in violations of con-
stitution, drawn from the
popular embarrassments, resulting
from war, and the encouragement
which the enemy may receive
from any evidence of discontent
at the present moment, among
the States; or among the people.
We have given this suggestion a
preference, as it appeared to merit
in your opinion, this objection is
less weight, inasmuch as the
subject of animadversion is
independent, altogether, of the
people of the war; so far as the
people is known. Besides, it is
little else than a bounty on
unprovoked domestic usurpations
by a shield, or a sanction.
Your committee have given this con-
sideration the less importance from
the fact, that they entertain, as
American people may have
never the administration of
the general government shall
with a sincere disposition to
prevent.

As your committee have
their duty not to be restrained
by temporary considerations,
deliberate and public exam-
ination of the subject submitted to
you, so, also, they have not
hesitated to connect the ques-
tion of national question with the
territorial limits of the States,
which it is, in their opinion,
wholly inseparable.